THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY," FOR "POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

VOLUME XI.} CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 17, 1841. {NUMBER 38.

D. ASBURY, Editor.
T. J. Holton, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS:

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid in advance. *Three Dollars* if not paid within three months. And *Three Dollars and Fifty Cents* if not paid until after the expiration of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

☞ Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 *lines or less, this sized type*) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriffs' Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices for advertisers by the year.

AGENTS.
Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JUNE, 1841.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
17 Thursday,	4 47	7 13	*For June*, 1841. D. H. M.
18 Friday,	4 47	7 13	Full 3 10 23, even'g.
19 Saturday,	4 47	7 13	Last 12 2 38 morn.
20 Sunday,	4 47	7 13	New 19 1 53 morn.
21 Monday,	4 47	7 13	First 25 5 14 aftn'n.
22 Tuesday,	4 47	7 13	
23 Wednesday,	4 47	7 13	

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE Brethren of PHALANX LODGE, No. 31, will celebrate the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist, in this place, on the 24th inst. An Oration will be delivered by a Brother selected for the purpose.

Visiting Brethren from neighboring Lodges are particularly invited to attend, as well as all other Masons in proper standing, and join in the procession.

F. M. ROSS, *Secretary.*
Charlotte, June 9, 1841. 138

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned from trading for NOTES made payable to the subscriber, as administrator of Daniel R. Walker, dec'd., as they have been purloined from his possession by some one, supposed to be one of his own negroes; and those persons who gave him notes as administrator of said deceased, are notified not to pay them to any body but himself.

CLARK WEDDINGTON.
June 3, 1841. 136

ATTENTION!
Town Company.

THOSE subject to do Military Duty in the Town Beat, are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 2d Saturday in July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. armed and equipped, as the law directs, for the purpose of drill and the election of Officers for said Town Company.

By order of
E. W. ALEXANDER, *Colonel.*
June 3, 1841. 141

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 8th of April last, a negro man named WILL, about 40 years of age, and about 6 feet high. He belongs to the estate of B. W. Davidson, dec'd., and has a wife at Dr. J. H. Gibbon's, and it is expected that he is lurking either in that neighborhood or the neighborhood of Col. E. Bynard in Lincoln county. The above reward will be paid to any one who will apprehend and deliver him to me.

A. BREVARD DAVIDSON.
June 3, 1841. 37tf

Clock & Watch Repairing.
THOS. TROTTER

STILL continues to repair Clocks and Watches in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so. He is well supplied with all kinds of Materials. His Shop is in the Jewelry Store of S. P. Alexander, situated South from the Court House, between the "Mansion House" and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work faithfully so as merit encouragement.

Charlotte, June 3, 1841. 36tf

N. B. His price shall be as moderate as possible, for CASH.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1841.

Joseph Reed
vs. } Original Attachment.
Samuel Lowrie.

Levied on a negro man named Cæsar and a tract of land adjoining the lands of Patrick Johnston, Milton McGaughey and others, containing about 240 acres.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Charlotte Journal, notifying the said Samuel Lowrie to appear before the Justices of our said Court, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be rendered and the property levied on condemned subject to the plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of April, 1841, and 65th year of American Independence.

B. OATES, C. M. C.
May 12, 1841. Printer's fee $5. 133

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Branch Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention.

Charlotte, May 3, 1841.

The Old U. States Cap, Stock, Shirt, Linen Collar & Oiled Silk MANUFACTORY.

John M. Davies & Jones,
(SUCCESSORS TO [illegible] DAVIES AND SON,)
106 *William street, corner of John-street, two doors above their old stand,*
NEW YORK.

THE subscribers, thankful for the many favors bestowed on them by the public, hope, by strict attention, to merit a continuance. Having enlarged their warehouse and made arrangements to manufacture articles in their line more largely, they will be enabled to fill the orders of such as will favor them with a call with promptness. They would invite the attention of the merchants to their stock, where they will find articles of every quality and price in their line in greater variety than any other establishment in this city. We shall take much pleasure in showing our goods, and do not doubt being able to sell them on such terms as cannot fail of giving satisfaction, both at wholesale and retail.

Caps.

Gentlemen's Sporting, Travelling, Opera and Dress Caps, youth's, children's and infants, of cloth, scaletta, silk, velvet, merino, &c., of all the newest European and American styles. Officers of the Army and Navy furnished with Dress and Undress Caps.

Stocks

Of satin, vesting, velvet, bombazin, mode, &c.; plain, trimmed with bows, with bosoms plaited, &c. Parisian Stocks, a very light and beautiful article, for summer wear, an entire new style—to which J. M. D. & J. would respectfully solicit the attention of their customers. The superiority of our Caps, Stocks, &c. is well established by the constant care taken to render every article perfect and durable.

Shirts

Of linen, muslin, plain and frilled, with linen collars, fronts and wristbands, of the most approved pattern; fancy Cambric Shirts, of French, English and American fabrics.

Linen Collars and Bosoms

Of the finest medium, as well as the inferior qualities, of all the styles now extant. Plain and corded linen bosoms, plain plaited, with ruffles inserted, and with collars attached, &c.

Oiled Silks.

White, plaid and fancy colors. Oiled Silk Aprons for ladies, misses and infants. *Oiled Silk, medicated.*

Patent Leather.

All the different qualities of Patent Leather; Japanned Muslin and Linen, suitable for coach harness makers, and the West India and South American markets.

Under Garments.

Lambs' wool, merino and cotton Shirts, Drawers and Hosiery, of the best English and American manufacture. A superior article of Shaker and other Flannels.

Suspenders.

Of all qualities—gum elastic, silk, cotton, &c.

Gloves of our own Importation.

Superior qualities of black, white, dark and light colored Hoskin Gloves; white and colored silk Gloves; buck, beaver and woolen, of the best French and English manufacture &c. &c.

Cravats and Scarfs.

Italian, plain, corded, satin figured, plain satin, figured, corded and fancy Cravats and Scarfs of every description. We are continually receiving new styles of Cravats and Scarfs from London and Paris—so that in looking over our stock, you will always be sure to find the latest patterns.

Cravat Stiffeners

Of all qualities.

Linen Cambric and Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs of the best English and French manufacture.

Cap and Stock manufacturers supplied with all kinds of trimmings, such as Broadcloths, Cap Fronts, Satins, Bombazins, Buckles, Frames, Bindings, &c. &c.

☞ It is our intention that our Stock of Goods, &c. shall present more than ordinary inducements to the purchasers of the above articles.

JOHN M. DAVIES & JONES,
106 *William street, corner of John,*
May 31, 1841. 3m *New York.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CABARRUS COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, 1841.

Catharine Pabel
vs. } Petition for Divorce.
George Pabel.

IN this case, it appearing to my satisfaction, that George Pabel, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore, Ordered*, that publication be made for three months, in the Charlotte Journal printed in Charlotte, that the defendant appear at our next Superior Court of Law, for Cabarrus county, on the 3d Monday in August, 1841, then and there to answer, plead or demur to plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

Witness, A. J. Shankle, Clerk of the Superior Court of Cabarrus county, at Office, this 31st day of May, 1841.

A. J. SHANKLE, *Clerk.*
June 3, 1841. Price adv. $10. 3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROWAN COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term 1841.

Peter Owens
vs. } Petition for Divorce.
Elizabeth Owens.

THE Court being satisfied, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore Ordered*, that publication be made for three months in the Carolina Watchman, a newspaper printed in Salisbury, and also in the Charlotte Journal, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 4th Monday after the 3rd Monday in August next, and answer, or the said petition will be heard ex parte and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, Junius Sneed, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday after the third Monday in February, A. D. 1841.

JUNIUS SNEED, C. S. & C.
March 27. Price adv. $10. 139

PRESS FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER, for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.
Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

A FRESH SUPPLY of Moffatt's Pills and Bitters just opened and for sale at this Office.

NEW FIRM.
BETHUNE & JOHNSON

TENDER their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general as

TAILORS.

No exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment warranted to be made in the most durable manner and latest fashion.

Good Fits warranted on all occasions.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

A CARD.

DR. DANIEL ASBURY, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has located himself in Charlotte; where he will be happy to attend the calls of those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage. His Shop is in the Office of the Journal, a few doors South East of the Court House.

Jan. 12, 1841.

The Farmers' Advocate.

PROSPECTUS FOR VOLUME III.

SINCE closing the 2d volume, an association has been proposed, whereby the services of Mr. W. P. Richards, of Davidson county, N. C., will be procured to assist in the editorial department of the paper, provided a sufficient accession to our present list of subscribers can be obtained, to justify such a measure; in which event, the Advocate, after the fact is ascertained, and the necessary arrangements made, will be published weekly, at Browntown, Davidson county, N. C., on a super-royal sheet, for $1 50. But in the meantime, or should the proposed association ultimately fail for want of sufficient encouragement, as above stated, the paper will still be continued semi-monthly on a super-royal sheet, for one dollar, as heretofore.

We would reasonably suppose, that the proposed change from a semi-monthly to a weekly paper would give general satisfaction to all our present subscribers; because, for the small addition of fifty cents, a volume furnishing more than double the amount of reading matter would be secured; or, instead of giving one dollar for a volume of 384 pages, they will receive for one dollar and fifty cents a volume containing 832 pages. And moreover, in addition to the greater quantity of reading matter furnished, we have no doubt that an increased interest would be thus communicated to our paper; as Mr. Richards, besides being a practical *farmer*, is a gentleman of considerable literary attainments.

In attempting to effect such an arrangement, whether successful or not, the least prejudice or disadvantage cannot possibly result to any of our present subscribers; because, should the attempt prove unsuccessful, the Advocate will continue to be published regularly, as heretofore. If we should succeed in effecting the anticipated change, a material advantage, in our estimation, will be the immediate result; for by the adoption of such measures as it will enable us to carry out, our means for improving the paper,—for rendering it more acceptable, and for giving a greater extent of circulation, and thus making it more permanently useful, will be greatly increased.

No material difference in the design of the paper will take place in consequence of the proposed change; but an inflexible adherence to the interests of the Farmer will still be observed, by using all laudable means calculated to advance a system of general improvement. We hope, fellow-citizens, that you will give us your united support in aiding our efforts to establish on a permanent basis, a paper having for its object the introduction of measures for the enriching of your soil—the improvement of your stock and farm productions—the perfecting of your agricultural and mechanical operations—the advancement of your scientific and literary pursuits, and the promotion of just incentives to virtue; all of which simultaneously centre in one grand purpose—to develope the vast natural resources of our common country for the mutual benefit of all; and thus promote the great design of creation.

As we consider Agriculture and its kindred pursuits, of paramount importance to any other consideration, we design in the first place, to use all laudable exertions in procuring and disseminating practical information, essential to the interests, and calculated to increase the dignity of the FARMER.

Secondly:—*Education*, and the Literary Institutions of the country; also, good literary productions, both original and selected, will receive prompt attention, and a warm and friendly support.

Thirdly:—*Science*, and the *Mechanical Arts*, will also be subjects of discussion, and invariably receive a liberal share of attention.

Fourthly:—Due attention will be paid to subjects calculated to promote the cause of *Virtue* and *Religion*, carefully suppressing every allusion, tending in any way to encourage sectarian prejudices.

Fifthly:—A summary notice will also be taken of passing events of an important and interesting nature, both *Foreign* and *Domestic; excluding all political contests*, and subjects calculated to promote *party* animosity.

In short, our whole influence, so far as depends on the success of the Advocate, will be unsparingly exerted in strengthening those pillars on which the prosperity and happiness, both of individuals and nations must be invariably based—the improvement of the soil, and the culture of the mind.

CONDITIONS.

All those who pay in advance, will receive fifty two numbers of sixteen octavo pages each, making in a year, a volume of 832 pages, for $1 50. To clubs forwarding $7 free of postage, five copies will be forwarded; for $10, eight copies; for $15, twelve copies; for $20, eighteen copies; and for $30, thirty copies will be furnished.

If payment be delayed beyond three months after the first number is received, an additional sum of 33⅓ per cent. will be invariably exacted. The trouble and expense which necessarily attends the collection of small debts at a distance, will render a strict adherence to this rule absolutely necessary.

All letters, communications, &c. to the publishers, must come free from postage, or they cannot be attended to.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at our option.

Postmasters, or other gentlemen, disposed to give us their influence, are respectfully requested to act as agents. Address

J. SHERWOOD &
W. P. RICHARDS.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS for sale at THIS OFFICE.

Warranty Deeds for sale at this Office.

Twenty-seventh Congress.

Elections for Representatives have been held in all the States except Illinois, which will not be represented, as the Governor doubts his authority to direct a special election, and declined to convene the Legislature on the occasion. The regular election takes place in August in that State.

From Alabama and Mississippi we have not received the result of the elections, they having so recently taken place—but as we know the candidates of the parties which predominate in those States, we may be safe in predicting their success, and therefore their names are in the general list of the members which we insert in order to make it as complete as possible.

LIST OF MEMBERS ELECT.

THE SENATE.

Two elected from each State, comprises, when full, fifty-two members, chosen for six years, but the period of one-third of the body expires every second year.—There is at present one vacancy from Tennessee, and one member, (Mr. Nicholson from the same State,) whose time expires with the meeting of the next Legislature of that State—having been appointed by the Executive to fill a vacancy.

The Van Buren members are designated by being *italicised*.

MAINE.
Ruel Williams
George Evans
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Franklin Pierce
Levi Woodbury
VERMONT.
Samuel Prentiss
Samuel Phelps
MASSACHUSETTS.
Rufus Choate
Isaac C. Bates
RHODE ISLAND.
Nathan F. Dixon
Jas. F. Simmons
CONNECTICUT.
J. W. Huntington
Perry Smith
NEW YORK.
N. P. Tallmadge
Silas Wright
NEW JERSEY.
Saml. L. Southard
Jacob W. Miller
PENNSYLVANIA.
James Buchanan
D. W. Sturgeon
DELAWARE.
Rich'd. H. Bayard
Thomas Clayton
MARYLAND.
John Leeds Kerr
Wm. D. Merrick
VIRGINIA.
William C. Rives
Wm. S. Archer
NORTH CAROLINA.
Wm. A. Graham
Willie P. Mangum

SOUTH CAROLINA.
W. C. Preston
John C. Calhoun
GEORGIA.
John M. Berrien
Alfred Cuthbert
ALABAMA.
Clement C. Clay
Wm. R. King
MISSISSIPPI.
John Henderson
Robert J. Walker
LOUISIANA.
Alexander Barrow
Alexander Mouton
TENNESSEE.
A. O. P. Nicholson
(Vacancy.)
KENTUCKY.
Henry Clay
J. T. Morehead
OHIO.
William Allen
Benjamin Tappan
INDIANA.
Oliver H. Smith
Albert S. White
ILLINOIS.
Richard M. Young
Saml. McRoberts
MISSOURI.
Lewis F. Linn
Thos. H. Benton
ARKANSAS.
Ambrose H. Sevier
Wm. S. Fulton
MICHIGAN.
Augustus S. Porter
Wm. Woodbridge

Whig 29; V. B. 22—maj. 7. 1 vacancy.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MAINE.
Nath'l. Clifford
Wm. P. Fessenden
Benj. Randall
David Bronson
Nath'l. Littlefield
Alfred Marshall
Joshua A. Lowell
Elisha H. Allen—8.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Tristram Shaw
Ira E. Eastman
C. G. Atherton
Edmund Burke
John R. Reding—5.

VERMONT.
Hiland Hall
William Slade
Horace Everett
Augustus Young
John Mattocks—5.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Robt. C. Winthrop
Lever't Saltonstall
Caleb Cushing
Wm. Parmenter
Charles Hudson
Osmyn Baker
Geo. N. Briggs
Wm. B. Calhoun
Wm. S. Hastings
Nath'l. B. Borden
Barker Burnell
John Q. Adams—12.

RHODE ISLAND.
J. L. Tillinghast
Wm. B. Cranston—2.

CONNECTICUT.
Joseph Trumbull
W. W. Boardman
Tho. W. Williams
Thos. B. Osborn
Truman Smith
J. H. Brockway—6.

NEW YORK.
Chas. A. Floyd
Joseph Egbert
John McKeon
Jas. J. Roosevelt
Fernando Wood
Chas. G. Ferris
Aaron Ward
Rich'd. D. Davis
Jas. G. Clinton
John Van Buren
Robt. McClellan
Jacob Houck, jr.
Hiram P. Hunt
Daniel D. Barnard
Arch'd. L. Linn
Bernard Blair
Tho. A. Tomlinson
H. Van Rensselaer
John Standford
Andw. W. Doig
John G. Floyd
David P. Brewster
T. C. Chittenden
Sam'l. S. Bowne
Samuel Gordon
John C. Clark
Lewis Riggs
Sam'l. Partridge
Victory Birdseye
A. L. Foster
Christopher Morgan
John Maynard
John Greig
Wm. M. Oliver
Timothy Childs
Seth M. Gates
John Young
Stanly N. Clark
Millard Fillmore
Alfred Babcock—40.

NEW JERSEY.
John B. Aycrigg
Jos. F. Randolph
William Halsted
John P. B. Maxwell
Joseph F. Stratton
Thos. J. Yorke—6.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Charles Brown
John Sergeant
Geo. W. Toland
Charles Ingersoll
John Edwards
Jeremiah Brown
Francis James
Joseph Fornance
Robert Ramsay
John Westbrook
Peter Newhard
Geo. M. Keim
Wm. Simonton
James Gerry
James Cooper
Amos Gustine
James Irvine
Benj. Bidlack
John Snyder
Davis Dimock
A. G. Marchand
Joseph Lawrence
W. W. Irwin
Wm. Jack
Thomas Henry
Arnold Plumer
Two vacancies—28.

DELAWARE.
George B. Rodney—1.

MARYLAND.
Isaac D. Jones
James A. Pearce
Jas. W. Williams
J. P. Kennedy
Alexander Randall
Wm. Cost Johnson
Augustus R. Sollers
John T. Mason—8.

VIRGINIA.
Henry A. Wise
Francis Mallory
George B. Cary
John M. Botts
R. M. T. Hunter
John Taliaferro
Cuthbert Powell
Linn Banks
W. O. Goode
John W. Jones
E. W. Hubbard
Walter Coles
Thos. W. Gilmer
Wm. L. Goggin
Rich'd. W. Barton
Wm. A. Harris
Alex. H. H. Stuart
Geo. W. Hopkins
Geo. W. Summers
Saml. L. Hays
Lewis Steinrod—21.

NORTH CAROLINA.
Kenneth Rayner
John R. J. Daniel
Edward Stanly
W. H. Washington
James McKay
Arch'd. Arrington
Edmund Deberry
R. M. Saunders
A. H. Shepperd
Abram Rencher
Green W. Caldwell
James Graham
Lewis Williams—13.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Isaac E. Holmes
William Butler
F. W. Pickens
John Campbell
James Rodgers
S. H. Butler
Thos. D. Sumpter
R. Barnwell Rhett
P. C. Caldwell—9.

GEORGIA.
R. W. Habersham
Wm. C. Dawson
Julius C. Alford
E. A. Nisbet
Lott Warren
Thos. Butler King
Roger L. Gamble
J. A. Merriwether
Thos. F. Foster—9

TENNESSEE.
Thos. D. Arnold
H. M. Watterson
Jos. L. Williams
Thos. J. Campbell
Cave Johnson
Wm. B. Campbell
C. H. Williams
Meredith P. Gentry
Abra'm McClelland
Aaron V. Brown
Hopkins L. Turney
Robt. L. Caruthers
Milton Brown—13.

KENTUCKY.
Linn Boyd
Philip Triplet
J. R. Underwood
Bryan W. Owsley
John B. Thompson
Willis Green
John Pope
James C. Sprigg
John White
Thos. F. Marshall
L. W. Andrews
Garret Davis
Wm *O. Butler*—13.

OHIO.
N. G. Pendleton
John B. Weller
Patrick G. Goode
Jeremiah Morrow
Wm. Doane
Calvary Morris
Wm. Russell
Joseph Ridgway
Wm. Medill
Samson Mason
B. S. Cowan
Joshua Mathiot
Jas. Mathews
Geo. Sweeney
S. J. Andrews
Joshua R. Giddings
John Hastings
Ezra Dean
Sam. Stokeley—19.

INDIANA.
Geo. H. Proffit
R. W. Thompson
Jos. L. White
James H. Cravens
Andrew Kennedy
David Wallace
Henry S. Lane—7.

ALABAMA.
Reuben Chapman
Geo. S. Houston
Dixon H. Lewis
Benj. G. Shields
W. W. Payne—5.

LOUISIANA.
Edwd. D. White
J. B. Dawson
John Moore—3.

MISSISSIPPI.
A. L. Bingaman
W. R. Harley—2.

MISSOURI.
John C. Edwards
John Miller—2.

MICHIGAN.
John M. Howard—1.

ARKANSAS.
Edward Cross—1.

FLORIDA.
David Levy—1.

IOWA.
Augustus C. Dodge—1.

Cotton, by reason of the demand for the Factories in this town and the back country, still maintains its price here, notwithstanding the fall of ½ to ¾ of a cent in New York. Indeed the price here has never been justified by the New York market during the whole season, but has been governed by the home demand.—*Fay. Observer.*

WHAT NEXT?

The Boston papers notice a new Specimen of Silk Handkerchiefs, on which is imprinted a Map of the United States, in colors, which is guaranteed to endure as long as the fabric of the Handkerchief.—The lines, letters, rivers, mountains, &c. are represented to be as clear and distinct as those of any map in use, and the whole appear to be drawn with accuracy.—*Ral. Register.*

Suicide by a Forger.—Mr. John L. Moore, mentioned by us yesterday, as having been arrested and under examination at Murfreesboro', Tennessee, on a charge of committing the recent extensive forgeries on the Bank of Tennessee, committed suicide on Friday, the 7th instant, in a public house at Murfreesboro', by hanging himself to a bed post.—*Phil. Chron.*

Important to Sufferers from the Toothach.—At a meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr. Blake stated "that he was able to cure the most desperate cases of toothach (unless the disease was connected with rheumatism) by the application of the following remedy to the decayed tooth: Alum reduced to an impalpable powder, 2 drachms; nitrous spirit of ether, 7 drachms. Mix and apply them to the tooth.

Genius, like fire, is a good servant but a terrible master.

Correspondence between Mr. Fox and Mr. Webster.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Webster.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1841.

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, is instructed by his Government to make the following official communication to the Government of the United States:

Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the correspondence which took place at Washington in December last, between the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Forsyth, and the undersigned, comprising two official letters from the undersigned to Mr. Forsyth, dated the 13th and 29th of December, and two official letters from Mr. Forsyth to the undersigned, dated the 26th and 30th of the same month, upon the subject of the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Alexander McLeod, of Upper Canada, by the authorities of the State of New York, upon a pretended charge of arson and murder as having been engaged in the capture and destruction of the steamboat "Caroline" on the 29th of December, 1837.

The undersigned is directed in the first place to make known to the Government of the United States that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve of the course pursued by the undersigned in that correspondence, and of the language adopted by him in the official letters above mentioned.

And the undersigned is now instructed again to demand of the Government of the United States, formally, in the name of the British Government, the immediate release of Mr. Alexander McLeod.

The grounds upon which the British Government make this demand upon the Government of the United States are these: That the transaction on account of which Mr. McLeod has been arrested and is to be put upon his trial was a transaction of a public character, planned and executed by persons duly empowered by Her Majesty's Colonial Authorities to take any steps and to do any acts which might be necessary for the defence of Her Majesty's territories, and for the protection of Her Majesty's subjects; and that consequently those subjects of Her Majesty who engaged in that transaction were performing an act of public duty for which they cannot be made personally and individually answerable to the laws and tribunals of any foreign country.

The transaction in question may have been, as Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that it was, a justifiable employment of force for the purpose of defending the British territory from the unprovoked attack of a band of British rebels and American pirates, who, having been permitted to arm and organize themselves within the territory of the United States, had actually invaded and occupied a portion of the territory of Her Majesty; or it may have been, as alleged by Mr. Forsyth in his note to the undersigned of the 26th of December, "a most unjustifiable invasion in time of peace of the territory of the United States." But this is a question essentially of a political and international kind, which can be discussed and settled only between the two Governments, and which the courts of justice of the State of New York cannot by possibility have any means of judging or any right of deciding.

It would be contrary to the universal practice of civilized nations to fix individual responsibility upon persons who, with the sanction or by the orders of the constituted authority of a State, engaged in military or naval enterprises in their country's cause; and it is obvious that the introduction of such a principle would aggravate beyond measure the miseries, and would frightfully increase the demoralizing effects of war, by mixing up with national exasperation the ferocity of personal passions, and the cruelty and bitterness of individual revenge.

Her majesty's Government cannot believe that the Government of the United States can really intend to set an example so fraught with evil to the community of nations, and the direct tendency of which must be to bring back into the practice of modern war atrocities which civilization and christianity have long since banished.

Neither can Her Majesty's Government admit for a moment the validity of the doctrine advanced by Mr. Forsyth, that the Federal Government of the United States has no power to interfere in the matter in question, and that the decision thereof must rest solely and entirely with the State of New York.

With the particulars of the internal compact which may exist between the several States that compose the Union, foreign Powers have nothing to do: the relations of foreign Powers are with the aggregate Union: that Union is to them represented by the Federal Government; and of that Union the Federal Government is to them the only organ. Therefore, when a foreign Power has redress to demand for a wrong done to it by any State of the Union, it is to the Federal Government, and not to the separate State, that such Power must look for redress for that wrong. And such foreign Power cannot admit the plea that the separate State is an independent body over which the Federal Government has no control. It is obvious that such a doctrine, if admitted, would at once go to a dissolution of the Union as far as its relations with foreign Powers are concerned; and that foreign Powers in such case, instead of accrediting diplomatic agents to the Federal Government, would send such agents not to that Government, but to the Government of each separate State; and would make their relations of peace and war with each State depend upon the result of their separate intercourse with such State, without reference to the relations they might have with the rest.

Her Majesty's Government apprehend that the above is not the conclusion at which the Government of the United States intend to arrive; yet such is the conclusion to which the arguments that have been advanced by Mr. Forsyth necessarily lead.

But be that as it may, Her Majesty's Government formally demand, upon the grounds already stated, the immediate release of Mr. McLeod; and Her Majesty's Government entreat the President of the United States to take into his most deliberate consideration the serious nature of the consequences which must ensue from a rejection of this demand.

The U. States Government will perceive that, in demanding Mr. McLeod's release, Her Majesty's Government argue upon the assumption that he was one of the persons engaged in the capture of the steamboat "Caroline;" but Her Majesty's Government have the strongest reasons for being convinced that Mr. McLeod was not in fact engaged in the transaction; and the undersigned is here-upon instructed to say that although the circumstance itself makes no difference in the political and international question at issue; and although Her Majesty's Government do not demand Mr. McLeod's release upon the ground that he was not concerned in the capture of the "Caroline," but upon the ground that the capture of the "Caroline" was a transaction of a public character for which the persons engaged in it cannot incur private and personal responsibility; yet the Government of the United States must not disguise from themselves that the fact that Mr. McLeod was not engaged in the transaction must necessarily tend greatly to inflame that national resentment which any harm that shall be suffered by Mr. McLeod at the hands of the authorities of the State of New York will infallibly excite throughout the whole of the British Empire.

The undersigned, in addressing the present official communication, by order of his Govern-

[illegible]

Mr. Webster to Mr. Fox.

[illegible] Washington, [illegible] 1841.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, [illegible] Mr. Fox [illegible] and laid before the President.

Circumstances well known to Mr. Fox have necessarily delayed, for some days, the consideration of this subject.

The undersigned has the honor now to say that it has been fully considered, and that he has been directed by the President to address to Mr. Fox the following reply.

Mr. Fox informs the Government of the United States that he is instructed to make known to it that the Government of Her Majesty entirely approve the course pursued by him in his correspondence with Mr. Forsyth in December last, and the language adopted by him on that occasion; and that that Government have instructed him "again to demand from the Government of the United States, formally, in the name of the British Government, the immediate release of Mr. Alexander McLeod;" that "the grounds upon which the British Government make this demand upon the Government of the United States are these: That the transaction on account of which Mr. McLeod has been arrested and is to be put upon his trial was a transaction of a public character, planned and executed by persons duly empowered by Her Majesty's colonial authorities to take any steps and to do any acts which might be necessary for the defence of Her Majesty's territories, and for the protection of Her Majesty's subjects; and that consequently those subjects of Her Majesty who engaged in that transaction were performing an act of public duty, for which they cannot be made personally and individually answerable to the laws and tribunals of any foreign country."

The President is not certain that he understands precisely the meaning intended by Her Majesty's Government to be conveyed by the foregoing instruction.

This doubt has occasioned with the President some hesitation, but he declines to take it for granted that the main purpose of the instruction was to cause it to be signified to the Government of the United States that the attack on the steamboat "Caroline" was an act of public force, done by the British colonial authorities, and fully recognised by the Queen's Government at home, and that consequently no individual concerned in that transaction can, according to the just principle of the laws of nations, be held personally answerable in the ordinary courts of law as for a private offence; and that upon this avowal of her Majesty's Government, Alexander McLeod, now imprisoned on an indictment for murder alleged to have been committed in that attack, ought to be released by such proceedings as are usual and are suitable to the case.

The President adopts the conclusion that nothing more than this could have been intended to be expressed, from the consideration that Her Majesty's Government must be fully aware that in the United States, as in England, persons confined under judicial process can be released from that confinement only by judicial process. In neither country, as the undersigned supposes, can the arm of the Executive power interfere, directly or forcibly, to release or deliver the prisoner. His discharge must be sought in a manner conformable to the principles of law and the proceedings of courts of judicature. If an indictment, like that which has been found against Alexander McLeod, and under circumstances like those which belong to his case, were pending against an individual in one of the courts of England, there is no doubt that the law officer of the Crown might enter a *nolle prosequi*, or that the prisoner might cause himself to be brought up on *habeas corpus* and discharged, if his ground of discharge should be adjudged sufficient, or that he might prove the same facts, and insist on the same defence or exemption on his trial.

All these are legal modes of proceeding, well known to the laws and practice of both countries. But the undersigned does not suppose that, if such a case were to arise in England, the power of the Executive Government could be exerted in any more direct manner. Even in the case of Ambassadors and other public Ministers, whose right to exemption from arrest is personal, requiring no fact to be ascertained but the mere fact of diplomatic character, and to arrest whom is sometimes made a highly penal offence, if the arrest be actually made, it must be discharged by application to the courts of law.

It is understood that Alexander McLeod is holden as well on civil as on criminal process for acts alleged to have been done by him in the attack on the "Caroline," and his defence or ground of acquittal must be the same in both cases. And this strongly illustrates, as the undersigned conceives, the propriety of the foregoing observations; since it is quite clear that the Executive Government cannot interfere to arrest a civil suit between private parties in any stage of its progress, but that such suit must go on to its regular judicial termination. If, therefore, any course different from such as have been now mentioned was in contemplation of Her Majesty's Government, something would seem to have been expected from the Government of the United States as little conformable to the laws and usages of the English Government as to those of the United States, and to which this Government cannot accede.

The Government of the United States, therefore, acting upon the presumption which it already adopted, that nothing extraordinary or unusual was expected or requested of it, decided, on the reception of Mr. Fox's note, to take such measures as the occasion and its own duty appeared to require.

In his note to Mr. Fox of the 26th of December last, Mr. Forsyth, the Secretary of State of the United States, observes, that "if the destruction of the 'Caroline' was a public act of persons in her Majesty's service, obeying the order of their superior authorities, this fact has not been before communicated to the Government of the United States by a person authorized to make the admission; and it will be for the court which has taken cognizance of the offence with which Mr. McLeod is charged to decide upon its validity when legally established before it;" and adds, "The President deems this to be a proper occasion to remind the Government of Her Britannic Majesty that the case of the 'Caroline' has been long since brought to the attention of her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who, up to this day, has not communicated its decision thereupon. It is hoped that the Government of Her Majesty will perceive the importance of no longer leaving the Government of the United States uninformed of its views and intentions upon a subject which has naturally produced much exasperation, and which has led to such grave consequences."

The communication of the fact that the destruction of the "Caroline" was an act of public force by the British authorities being formally communicated to the Government of the United States by Mr. Fox's note, the case assumes a decided aspect.

The Government of the United States entertains no doubt that, after this avowal of the transaction as a public transaction, authorized and undertaken by the British authorities, individuals concerned in it ought not, by the principles of public law and the general usage of civilized States, to be holden personally responsible in the ordinary tribunals of law for their participation in it. And the President presumes that it can hardly be necessary to say that the American People, not distrustful of their ability to redress public wrongs by public means, cannot desire the punishment of individuals when the act complained of is declared to have been an act of the Government itself.

Soon after the date of Mr. Fox's note, an instruction was given to the Attorney General of the United States from this Department, by direction of the President, which fully sets forth the opinions of this Government on this subject [illegible]

[illegible] This Department has been regularly informed by his Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, that the Chief Justice of that State was assigned to preside at the hearing and trial of McLeod's case, but that, owing to some error or mistake in the process of summoning the jury, the hearing was necessarily deferred.

The President regrets this occurrence, as he has a desire for a speedy disposition of the subject. The counsel for McLeod have requested authentic evidence of the avowal by the British Government of the attack on, and destruction of, the "Caroline," as acts done under its authority, and such evidence will be furnished to them by this Department.

It is understood that the indictment has been removed into the Supreme Court of the State by the proper proceeding for that purpose, and that it is now competent for McLeod, by the ordinary process of *habeas corpus*, to bring his case for hearing before that tribunal.

The undersigned hardly needs to assure Mr. Fox that a tribunal so eminently distinguished for ability and learning as the Supreme Court of the State of New York may be safely relied upon for the just and impartial administration of the law in this as well as in other cases; and the undersigned repeats the expression of the desire of this Government that no delay may be suffered to take place in these proceedings which can be avoided. Of this desire, Mr. Fox will see evidence in the instructions above referred to.

The undersigned has now to signify to Mr. Fox that the Government of the United States has not changed the opinion which it has heretofore expressed to Her Majesty's Government of the character of the act of destroying the "Caroline."

It does not think that the transaction can be justified by any reasonable application or construction of the right of self-defence, under the laws of nations. It is admitted that a just right of self-defence attaches always to nations, as well as to individuals, and is equally necessary for the preservation of both. But the extent of this right is a question to be judged of by the circumstances of each particular case; and when its alleged exercise has led to the commission of hostile acts within the territory of a Power at peace, nothing less than a clear and absolute necessity can afford ground of justification. Not having, up to this time, been made acquainted with the views and reasons, at length, which have led her Majesty's Government to think the destruction of the "Caroline" justifiable as an act of self-defence, the undersigned, earnestly renewing the remonstrance of this Government against the transaction, abstains, for the present, from any extended discussion of the question. But it is deemed proper, nevertheless, not to omit to take some notice of the general grounds of justification stated by her Majesty's Government in their instruction to Mr. Fox.

Her Majesty's Government have instructed Mr. Fox to say that they are of opinion that the transaction which terminated in the destruction of the Caroline was a justifiable employment of force, for the purpose of defending the British territory from the unprovoked attack of a band of British rebels and American pirates, who, having been "permitted" to arm and organize themselves within the territory of the United States, had actually invaded a portion of the territory of Her Majesty.

The President cannot suppose that Her Majesty's Government, by the use of these terms, meant to be understood as intimating that those acts violating the laws of the United States, and disturbing the peace of the British territories, were done under any degree of countenance from this Government, or were regarded by it with indifference; or that, under the circumstances of the case, they could have been prevented by the ordinary course of proceeding. Although he regrets that, by using the term "permitted," a possible inference of that kind might be raised, yet such an inference, the President is willing to believe, would be quite unjust to the intentions of the British Government.

That on a line of frontier such as separates the United States from Her Britannic Majesty's North American Provinces—a line long enough to divide the whole of Europe into halves—irregularities, violences, and conflicts should sometimes occur, equally against the will of both Governments, is certainly easily to be supposed.— This may be more possible, perhaps in regard to the United States, without any reproach to their Government, since their institutions entirely discourage the keeping up of large standing armies in time of peace, and their situation happily exempts them from the necessity of maintaining such expensive and dangerous establishments.— All that can be expected from either Government in these cases is good faith, a sincere desire to preserve peace and do justice, the use of all proper means of prevention, and that if offences cannot, nevertheless, be always prevented, the offenders shall still be punished. In all these respects, this Government acknowledges no delinquency in the performance of its duties.

Her Majesty's Government are pleased, also, to speak of those American citizens who took part with persons in Canada, engaged in an insurrection against the British Government, as "American pirates." The undersigned does not admit the propriety or justice of this designation. If citizens of the United States fitted out, or were engaged in fitting out a military expedition from the United States intended to act against the British Government in Canada, they were clearly violating the laws of their country, and exposing themselves to the just consequences which might be inflicted on them if taken within the British dominions. But, notwithstanding this, they were, certainly, not pirates, nor does [illegible] the purpose of fair and friendly discussion, or hasten the accommodation of national difficulties, so to denominate them. Their offence, whatever it was, had no analogy to cases of piracy. Supposing all that is alleged against them to be true, they were taking a part in what they regarded as a civil war, and they were taking a part on the side of the rebels. Surely, England herself has not regarded persons thus engaged as deserving the appellation which Her Majesty's Government bestows on these citizens of the United States.

It is quite notorious that, for the greatest part of the last two centuries, subjects of the British Crown have been permitted to engage in foreign wars, both national and civil, and in the latter, in every stage of their progress; and yet it has not been imagined that England has at any time allowed her subjects to turn pirates. Indeed, in our own times, not only have individual subjects of that Crown gone abroad to engage in civil wars, but we have seen whole regiments openly recruited, embodied, armed, and disciplined in England, with the avowed purpose of aiding a rebellion against a nation with which England was at peace; although it is true that, subsequently, an act of Parliament was passed to prevent transactions so nearly approaching to public war, without license from the Crown.

It may be said that there is a difference between the case of a civil war, arising from a disputed succession, or a protracted revolt of a colony against the mother country, and the case of a fresh outbreak, at the commencement of a rebellion. The undersigned does not deny that such distinction may, for certain purposes, be deemed well founded. He admits that a Government, called upon to consider its own rights, interests, and duties, when civil wars break out in other countries, may decide on all the circumstances of the particular case, upon its own existing stipulations, on probable results, [illegible]

[illegible] the definition of offences. [illegible]

It is well known to Mr. Fox that authorities of the highest eminence in England, living and dead, have maintained that the general law of nations does not forbid the citizens or subjects of one Government from taking part in the civil commotions of another. There is some reason, indeed, to think that such may be the opinion of Her Majesty's Government at the present moment.

The undersigned has made these remarks, from the conviction that it is important to regard established distinctions and to view the acts and offences of individuals in the exactly proper light. But it is not to be inferred that there is, on the part of this Government, any purpose of extenuating, in the slightest degree, the crimes of those persons, citizens of the United States, who have joined in military expeditions against the British Government in Canada. On the contrary, the President directs the undersigned to say that it is his fixed resolution that all such disturbers of the national peace and violators of the laws of their country shall be brought to exemplary punishment. Nor will the fact that they are instigated and led on to these excesses by British subjects, refugees from the Provinces, be deemed any excuse or palliation; although it is well worthy of being remembered that the prime movers of these disturbances on the borders are subjects of the Queen, who come within the territories of the United States, seeking to enlist the sympathies of their citizens, by all the motives which they are able to address to them, on account of grievances, real or imaginary. There is no reason to believe that the design of any hostile movement from the United States against Canada has commenced with citizens of the United States. The true origin of such purposes and such enterprises is on the other side of the line. But the President's resolution to prevent these transgressions of the laws is not, on that account, the less strong. It is taken not only in conformity to his duty under the provisions of existing laws, but in full consonance with the established principles and practice of this Government.

The Government of the United States has not, from the first, fallen into the doubts, elsewhere entertained, of the true extent of the duties of neutrality. It has held that, however it may have been in less enlightened ages, the just interpretation of the modern law of nations is, that neutral States are bound to be strictly neutral; and that it is a manifest and gross impropriety for individuals to engage in the civil conflicts of other States, and thus to be at war, while their Government is at peace. War and peace are high national relations, which can properly be established or changed only by nations themselves.

The United States have thought, also, that the salutary doctrine of non-intervention by one nation with the affairs of others is liable to be essentially impaired, if, while Government refrains from interference, interference is still allowed to its subjects, individually or in masses. It may happen, indeed, that persons choose to leave their country, emigrate to other regions, and settle themselves on uncultivated lands, in territories belonging to other States. This cannot be prevented by Governments which allow the emigration of their subjects and citizens; and such persons, having voluntarily abandoned their own country, have no longer claim to its protection, nor is it longer responsible for their acts. Such cases, therefore, if they occur, show no abandonment of the duty of neutrality.

The Government of the United States has not considered it as sufficient to confine the duties of neutrality and non-interference to the case of Governments whose territories lie adjacent to each other. The application of the principle may be more necessary in such cases, but the principle itself they regard as being the same, if those territories be divided by half the globe.— The rule is founded in the impropriety and danger of allowing individuals to make war on their own authority, or, by mingling themselves in the belligerent operations of other nations, to run the hazard of counteracting the policy, or embroiling the relations, of their own Government.— And the United States have been the first among civilized nations to enforce the observance of this just rule of neutrality and peace, by special and adequate legal enactments. In the infancy of this Government, on the breaking out of the European wars which had their origin in the French Revolution, Congress passed laws with severe penalties, for preventing the citizens of the United States from taking part in those hostilities.

By these laws, it prescribed to the citizens of the United States what it understood to be their duty, as neutrals, by the law of nations, and the duty, also, which they owed to the interest and honor of their own country.

At a subsequent period, when the American colonies of an European Power took up arms against their Sovereign, Congress, not diverted from the established system of the Government by any temporary considerations, not swerved from its sense of justice and of duty by any sympathies which it might naturally feel for one of the parties, did not hesitate, also, to pass acts applicable to the case of colonial insurrection and civil war. And these provisions of law have been continued, revised, amended, and are in full force at the present moment. Nor have they been a dead letter, as it is well known that exemplary punishments have been inflicted on those who have transgressed them. It is known, indeed, that heavy penalties have fallen on individuals, citizens of the United States, engaged in this very disturbance in Canada, with which the destruction of the Caroline was connected. And it is in Mr. Fox's knowledge, also, that the act of Congress of March 10th, 1838, was passed for the precise purpose of more effectually restraining military enterprises from the United States into the British Provinces, by authorizing the use of the most sure and decisive preventive means.— The undersigned may add, that it stands on the admission of very high British authority, that during the recent Canadian troubles, although bodies of adventurers appeared on the border, making it necessary for the People of Canada to keep themselves in a state prepared for self-defence, yet that these adventurers were acting by no means in accordance with the feeling of the great mass of the American People, or of the Government of the United States.

This Government, therefore, not only holds itself above reproach in every thing respecting the preservation of neutrality, the observance of the principle of non-intervention, and the strictest conformity, in these respects, to the rules of international law, but it doubts not that the world will do it the justice to acknowledge that it has set an example not unfit to be followed by others, and that, by its steady legislation on this most important subject, it has done something to promote peace and good neighborhood among nations, and to advance the civilization of mankind.

The undersigned trusts that, when Her Britannic Majesty's Government shall present the grounds, at length, on which they justify the local authorities of Canada in attacking and destroying the "Caroline," they will consider that the laws of the United States are such as the undersigned has now represented them, and that the Government of the United States has always manifested a sincere disposition to see those laws effectually and impartially administered. If there have been cases in which individuals, justly obnoxious to punishment, have escaped, this is no more than happens in regard to other laws.

Under these circumstances, and under those immediately connected with the transaction itself, it will be for Her Majesty's Government to show [illegible]

[illegible] that there was a necessity, present and inevitable, for attacking her, in the darkness of the night, while moored to the shore, and while unarmed men were asleep on board, killing some and wounding others, and then drawing her into the current, above the cataract, setting her on fire, and, careless to know whether there might not be in her the innocent with the guilty, or the living with the dead, committing her to a fate which fills the imagination with horror. A necessity for all this the Government of the United States cannot believe to have existed.

All will see that if such things be allowed to occur, they might lead to bloody and exasperated war; and when an individual comes into the United States from Canada, and to the very place on which this drama was performed, and there chooses to make public and vain-glorious boast of the part he acted in it, it is hardly wonderful that great excitement should be created, and some degree of commotion arise.

The Republic does not wish to disturb the tranquillity of the world. Its object is peace, its policy peace. It seeks no aggrandizement by foreign conquest, because it knows that no foreign acquisitions could augment its power and importance so rapidly as they are already advancing by its own natural growth under the propitious circumstances of its situation. But it cannot admit that its Government has not both the will and the power to preserve its own neutrality, and to enforce the observance of its own laws upon its own citizens. It is jealous of its rights, and among others, and most especially, of the right of the absolute immunity of its territory against aggression from abroad; and these rights it is the duty and the determination of this Government fully and at all times to maintain; while it will, at the same time, as scrupulously refrain from infringing on the rights of others.

The President instructs the undersigned to say, in conclusion, that he confidently trusts that this and all other questions of difference between the two Governments will be treated by both in the full exercise of such a spirit of candor, justice, and mutual respect as shall give assurance of the long continuance of peace between the two countries.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to assure Mr. Fox of his high consideration.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Henry S. Fox, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Copy of Instructions to Mr. Crittenden enclosed in the above.

Department of State,
Washington, March 15, 1841.

Sir: Alexander McLeod, a Canadian subject of Her Britannic Majesty, is now imprisoned at Lockport, in the State of New York, under an indictment for murder, alleged to have been committed by him in the attack on, and destruction of the steamboat Caroline at Schlosser, in that State, on the night of the [illegible] of December, 1837; and his trial is expected to take place at Lockport on the 22d instant.

You are apprised of the correspondence which took place between Mr. Forsyth, late Secretary of State, and Mr. Fox, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister here, on this subject, in December last.

In his note to Mr. Fox of the 26th of that month, Mr. Forsyth says: "If the destruction of the Caroline was a public act of persons in Her Majesty's service, obeying the order of their superior authorities, this fact has not been before communicated to the Government of the United States by a person authorized to make the admission, and it will be for the Court which has taken cognizance of the offence with which Mr. McLeod is charged to decide upon its validity when legally established before it.

"The President deems this to be a proper occasion to remind the Government of Her Britannic Majesty that the case of the Caroline has been long since brought to the attention of Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who, up to this day, has not communicated its decision thereupon. It is hoped that the Government of Her Majesty will perceive the importance of no longer leaving the Government of the United States uninformed of its views and intentions upon a subject which has naturally produced much exasperation, and which has led to such grave consequences."

I have now to inform you that Mr. Fox has addressed a note to this Department, under date of the 12th instant, in which, under the immediate instruction and direction of his Government, he demands, formally and officially, McLeod's immediate release, on the ground that the transaction, on account of which he has been arrested and is to be put upon his trial, was of a public character, planned and executed by the persons duly empowered by Her Majesty's colonial authorities to take any steps, and to do any acts, which might be necessary for the defence of Her Majesty's territories, and for the protection of Her Majesty's subjects; and that consequently those subjects of Her Majesty who engaged in that transaction were performing an act of public duty, for which they cannot be made personally and individually answerable to the laws and tribunals of any foreign country; and that Her Majesty's Government has further directed Mr. Fox to make known to the Government of the United States that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve of the course pursued by Mr. Fox, and the language adopted by him in the correspondence above mentioned.

There is, therefore, now an authentic declaration on the part of the British Government that the attack on the Caroline was an act of public force, done by military men, under the orders of their superiors, and is recognized as such by the Queen's Government. The importance of this declaration is not to be doubted, and the President is of opinion that it calls upon him for the performance of a high duty. That an individual forming part of a public force, and acting under the authority of his Government, is not to be held answerable, as a private trespasser or malefactor, is a principle of public law, sanctioned by the usages of all civilized nations, and which the Government of the United States has no inclination to dispute. This has no connexion whatever with the question whether, in this case, the attack on the Caroline was, as the British Government think it, a justifiable employment of force for the purpose of defending the British territory from unprovoked attack, or whether it was a most unjustifiable invasion in time of peace of the territory of the United States, as this Government has regarded it. The two questions are essentially different; and, while acknowledging that an individual may claim immunity from the consequences of acts done by him, by showing that he acted under national authority, this Government is not to be understood as changing the opinions which it has heretofore expressed in regard to the real nature of the transaction which resulted in the destruction of the Caroline. That subject it is not necessary, for any purpose connected with this communication, to discuss.— The views of this Government in relation to it are known to that of England; and we are expecting the answer of that Government to the communication which has been made to it.

All that is intended to be said, at present, is, that, since the attack on the Caroline is avowed as a national act, which may justify reprisals, or even general war, if the Government of the United States, in the judgment which it shall form of the transaction, and of its own duty, should see fit so to decide, yet that it raises a question [illegible]

[illegible]

Whether, in this case, the Governor of New York have that power, [illegible]

It is understood that McLeod is holden also on civil process, [illegible] owner of the Caroline. We suppose it very clear that the Executive of the State cannot interfere with such process; [illegible] But whether the process be criminal or civil, the fact of having acted under public authority, and in obedience to the orders of lawful superiors, must be regarded as a valid defence; otherwise individuals would be holden responsible for injuries resulting from the acts of Government, and even from the operations of public war.

You will be furnished with a copy of this instruction for the use of the Executive of New York and the Attorney General of that State.— You will carry with you, also, authentic evidence of the recognition by the British Government of the destruction of the Caroline as an act of public force done by national authority.

The President is impressed with the propriety of transferring the trial from the scene of the principal excitement to some other and distant county. You will take care that this be suggested to the prisoner's counsel. The President is gratified to learn that the Governor of New York has already directed that the trial take place before the Chief Justice of the State.

Having consulted with the Governor, you will proceed to Lockport, or wherever else the trial may be holden, and furnish the prisoner's counsel with the evidence of which you will be in possession material to his defence. You will see that he have skilful and eminent counsel, if such be not already retained; and, although you are not desired to act as counsel yourself, you will cause it to be signified to him, and to the gentlemen who may conduct his defence, that it is the wish of this Government that, in case his defence be overruled by the court in which he shall be tried, proper steps be taken immediately for removing the cause, by writ of error, to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The President hopes you will use such dispatch as to make your arrival at the place of trial sure before the trial comes on; and he trusts you will keep him informed of whatever occurs by means of a correspondence through this Department.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Attorney General, your obedient servant.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Hon. John J. Crittenden,
Attorney General of the United States.

MR. CALHOUN.

The occasion of Mr. Calhoun in Charleston, on his way to Washington, was improved by his political friends to get up a meeting, and call upon him to make a Speech. The performance came off on Thursday night last. According to the Courier,—

"He elaborated a very ingenious, but rather dry disquisition on banking and finance, much to the instruction of the male, and especially to the edification of the female portion of the audience, indulging *ad libitum* in his usual propensity for abstractions, and performing sundry wonderful and magical feats of financial legerdemain with a [illegible] box of wafers. He imagined that we were again in the midst of an awful and perilous crisis—one of those things that have been issuing with wonderful rapidity and Protean changes, from that prolific laboratory, for the last fourteen years—but to the great relief of all, he announced that we had now arrived at "the final struggle"—the last grapple with the bugbear—the result was to be the perpetuation of our institutions or the destruction of our liberty. That erratic Statesman, who once declared that our liberty had been cloven down by "the rogues and royalists," lately ejected from power, true only to change and constant only in inconsistency, now that the Whigs, with honest hands, are lashing these "rogues and royalists" naked through the land, bids us tremble for our liberties, unless those very "rogues and royalists" shall be restored to the power they abused. He told the thrice told tale of the old struggle between the Federalists and Republicans at the origin of our present form of government, and denounced a protective Tariff and a National Bank as badges of Federalism—seemingly oblivious that he himself had more conspicuously worn those very badges than any Statesman of the present era—that he was the great champion of the Tariff of 1816, and the father of the National Bank of that epoch.* Mr. Calhoun is a great man—a wonderful man—the highest proof of it is that he can thus stand at antipodes with his *former* and his better self, and yet wield an invincible mastery over the minds of high souled generous men."

* *National Bank.*—All ye who doubt listen to Mr. Calhoun:

"I might say with truth, that the Bank owes as much to me as any other individual in the country; and I might even add, that *had it not been for my efforts, it would not have been chartered.*

I must content myself with saying, that having been on the political stage without interruption from that day to this—having been an attentive observer of the question of the currency throughout the whole period—that the Bank has been an *indispensable* agent in the restoration of specie payments; [illegible] could not have been effected, short of the utter prostration of all the moneyed institutions of the country, and an entire depreciation of bank paper; and that it has not only restored specie payments, but has given a currency far more uniform, between the extremes of the country, than was anticipated or even dreamed of at the time of its creation."

Most Melancholy.—It appears that the late distressing occurrence at Quebec,—the falling of a part of the mountain called Cape Diamond,—resulted in the death of 26 persons. Twenty two others were taken out alive, and the bodies of [illegible] have been discovered.

Unjustifiable Punishment.—A little girl in New York was thrown into [illegible] child is horribly maimed.

In the central part of [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Clay of Kentucky, offered the following resolution:

[illegible]

The question was put on Mr. Calhoun's amendment and decided by yeas and nays [illegible]

[illegible]

resentatives shall be considered as the rules and orders of this House."

To which [illegible] Mr. Adams had heretofore offered the following amendment: —After the words "House of Representatives" [illegible] "excepting the 21st rule, which is hereby rescinded."—[This rule [illegible] the reception of abolition petitions.]

Several [illegible] spoke upon it, among whom [illegible] the subject [illegible]. After [illegible]

In the Senate, [illegible] Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill [illegible] the Sub-Treasury law; [illegible] The Senate then adjourned.

[illegible] Mr. Clay presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate [illegible] a plan of a bank to be established by Congress, as in his opinion is best adapted to the public interest.

After some desultory conversation the Senate then proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted in the election of Asbury Dickens as Secretary to the Senate, Ed. Dyer Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper, and Robert Beale as Assistant Doorkeeper.

The Repeal of THE SUB-TREASURY bill, came up as the order of the day. The Senate were addressed by Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Rives, Mangum, Berrien and Preston. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives the Speaker decided that the resolution on the adoption of the rules of order was the first question in order, and the House resumed the consideration of the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Wise, with Mr. Adams's amendment. Some discussion took place [illegible] Mr. Adams's amendment, which resulted as follows: Yeas 112, Nays 104.

Mr. McKeon asked the yeas and nays on the second branch of the main question, [illegible] select committee, [illegible] So the second branch of the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wise moved that the House do now [illegible] 12 o'clock [illegible] as much time [illegible] committees.

Mr. Morgan asked leave to introduce a resolution providing that the daily hour of the meeting of this House should be 12 o'clock until otherwise ordered.

Objected to, and then the House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the correspondence between Mr. Fox the British Minister and Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, which we publish in to-day's paper. The manner in which Mr. Webster views the subject, is perfectly plain and simple. His masterly mind has pierced the obscurity and vagueness which dwelt around this unpleasant subject and holds it up for the examination of all. This is decidedly one of the most lucid and clear state papers we have ever perused. Fortunate is our country in possessing the talents of D. Webster—while our Government is administered by such officers, we never will be disgraced either in the field or cabinet.

☞ Several rabid loco focos about this place, have kindly taken the vengeance of heaven into their own hands, and deal destruction around them at a terrible rate. In the public streets of Charlotte, (with shame be it said) some poor silly beings, [illegible] presumption, [illegible] the prerogative of Providence, and openly read the inscrutable motives and actions of Deity, with as much assurance as vanity and ignorance could well command! When creatures calling themselves men can, in the face of an intelligent community, exhibit such an abandoned state of feeling and moral degradation, as to rejoice in the death of those politically opposed to them, what must be their situation and character! Alas! poor human nature, how thou art debased! The warrior savage feels his breast relent when his enemy lies in the cold embrace of death: even the dog ceases his attacks upon his fellow dog when life is gone: but not so with those [illegible] wretches, who in the shape of men are a disgrace and reproach upon the species; with all the rage of furies they assail inanimate remains of the departed and even dare to [illegible] the veil from the portals of eternity. If these wretches had the power, they would tear their victims from their graves, and [illegible] which disgraced the darkest period of the French Revolution.

A PROPHET! YEA A PROPHET!

The Editor of the Jeffersonian has at last taken to [illegible] in the region. [illegible] all around them is shrouded in gloom, and not a ray of [illegible] but one piercing the dark vista before them, he kindly lifts the veil from the future and [illegible]

COMMISSIONERS, &c.

Some time since, the President appointed a Board of Commissioners, to investigate and examine the abuses and mal-administrations, which are said to exist in various offices under the General Government.—The *Richmond Enquirer* and kindred prints, are furious at this act of the President, and pronounce it to be a palpable violation of the Constitution. If the doctrines of this profligate and corrupt party, thus set forth be believed, the President cannot with the constitutional [illegible] enquire into the abuses and corruptions committed by the officers under him: this no doubt would save the character and credit of many political minions appointed to office by Van Buren, and whose names yet are suffered to remain on the list of Government officers. If the duties of their offices have been properly and faithfully fulfilled, what is to be dreaded from an investigation?—All honest officers, to prevent the breath of suspicion from touching them, would readily and cheerfully afford every facility in their power, to promote a thorough scrutiny into their official conduct. Then why all this rage and venom against the Commission of investigation? Whenever we see men or a party attempting to prevent an investigation and a careful scrutiny into the official conduct of public officers, it betokens something dark and corrupt at bottom. The fact may be, that some of the particular friends of the *Richmond Enquirer*, will be held up to the notice of an indignant public with characters none of the fairest, by these investigating committees. It is strange what a change of principles, a change of situation has induced in the *Enquirer!* Twelve months ago Martin Van Buren was President, and the *Richmond Enquirer* basked in the sunshine of *royal favor*. In 1840, the following was "*confidentially*" transmitted to the President, Mr. Van Buren, who agreeably to its requests, forthwith orders a Board of Investigation to convene at Baltimore, composed of the following officers: Brig. Gen. J. E. Wool, Inspector General, Lieut. Col. J. Garland and T. P. Andrews: Yet the denunciations of Thos. Ritchie came not, the thunder of his voice was hushed—not one word about its unconstitutionality.—But kind reader peruse the document and see for yourself, what a change has come over their now patriotic souls.

(CONFIDENTIAL.)

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The undersigned have been appointed a committee by the Democratic Convention of the City of Baltimore to wait on your Excellency and respectfully request the immediate removal of Major Lendrum and Captain Dusenbury from their present stations in that city. The reasons upon which this request is more particularly founded are, that these gentlemen are employing the influence and patronage of their places to persecute and injure the supporters of the National Administration, and that this course of conduct has been pursued by the former named gentleman for the past sixteen months or more, greatly to the detriment of the public interest, as well as doing great wrong to the Democratic party.

The Convention have approached your Excellency upon this subject, for the reason that all other applications have failed to effect a redress of the grievance complained of.

Permit us to assure your Excellency that no considerations of a personal nature have actuated any member of the Convention, or any one of the undersigned, in laying before you this representation; but that it is entirely the result of a regard for the public good, and of the just claims of the Democratic party.

T. L. MURPHY,
G. B. WILSON,
ROB. B. A. TATE,
THO. C. COYLE,
SAM'L. HARKER.

May 12, 1840.

Well, why was this committee of investigation instituted? Because Major Lendrum and Captain Dusenbury had inflicted evils to the "great wrong of the Democratic Party." Upon this miserable charge, the President ran the country to the expense of several hundred dollars, to redress the grievances of the "*Democratic Party.*" After a patient and laborious investigation, Maj. Lendrum and Capt. Dusenbury were declared to be free from the charges preferred against them. This course of that loco foco rag-tail party, shows from what an incubus the country has been released, by the expulsion of that miserable faction, from the reins of power.

RETRIBUTION.

Only 37 Members of that abandoned and reckless majority now remain in Congress, who less than 18 months since trampled upon the sacred rights and privileges of the State of New Jersey. The people have dealt out retribution with an unsparing hand, and have placed the brand of ignominy and disgrace, upon those who participated in that lawless deed. At the period when this miserable act was committed, the adherents of Van Buren & Co., resolved at all hazards to pass the "Sub-Treasury law;" if not by fair means, foul must be resorted to. Upon summing up their strength, they found that [illegible] was necessary to give them the majority: Accordingly they threw aside five of the New Jersey representatives, who appeared and presented [illegible] election. By this [illegible] has come. That measure, which [illegible] fraud and violence, was palmed upon the Freemen of America soon will be repealed—it will not long be suffered to darken the pages of our laws. Those who assisted to commit the deed, must feel acutely the sad reverses of fortune. But it will be a lesson to guide succeeding legislators, from the dangers that arise when they trample upon the rights and liberties of the people. That remnant must feel lonely in their disgrace—they have not enough of their partners in crime, to keep them company, but must sit alone in their shame, while the finger of the patriotic and free, is pointed at them as a warning to evil doers. "Verily they have become a reproach and a by-word."

TO THE REFLECTING.*

Our country, in many respects, is now in a singular position. In a time of profound peace with all the world, (except a few hundred Indians in Florida,) an unexampled state of embarrassment, distress, and ruin, weighs down its energies and obstructs its trade and commerce. What has induced such an unhappy state of affairs throughout the broad expanse of this Republic? Our people are industrious, and our soil is *fertile*; and Providence has favored us in a signal manner with propitious seasons; our manufactures are numerous, while our mechanics and tradesmen are active and laborious. In short, we possess the true and essential elements of a flourishing and prosperous people; yet all must admit we are not in that *state*, which every thing around us would seem to demand: Our Commerce has stagnated, and trade received a shock, which paralyses the commercial energies of the people.

All who for a moment reflect upon the changed condition of the country, must acknowledge that all is not right in our affairs—something is out of place somewhere or other: By a close and careful examination into causes, we may see the foundation of the evils which now oppress us.

In the political world, the chain of causation is as obvious and necessary as in the natural. When we are favored with a state of national prosperity, there are undoubted causes which concur to produce such a happy condition: so when adversities befall a nation, there must exist causes sufficient to produce such an unhappy situation. In applying these principles, the opposition party attributes every reverse of prosperity to the operation of Banks—there they place the root of all our evils, and cry out lustily against such institutions; we agree with them upon this point and condemn them under their present system of organization and management. But let us look a little further into causes—there was a time when Banks were managed differently—twelve years ago who heard the terrible denunciations of Bank and Bank influences, that now are echoed about by the stump orators and pettifogging politicians of the day?

The cause which has produced such a total change in the Banking system, as to call for such bitter invectives from the would-be-guardians of the public interests, we must trace to arrive at truth.—That cause has been general, be it what it may; it has not been confined to this or that State, but has wielded an influence as extensive as the limits of our empire. True it is, that in some places more distress was produced than in others; but still, it has been universally felt in its consequences. Since 1834, in almost every State in the Union, Banks and Bank Capital have increased two fold and in the majority more than three fold. Must not all admit and see the existence of a cause, which could so suddenly thus produce such an increase of active capital in the country? The cause for such an increase of Banking Capital did not exist prior to that time—the case is plain—had it previously existed, why did not the consequences (viz. Banks and Bank Capital) necessarily spring up? To come to the point at once, the cause of all the evils of a depreciated currency and an unregulated exchange, under which the country labors, is referrable entirely to the non-existence of a United States Bank.

As soon as it was discovered that the United States Bank would not receive a recharter from government, every State in the Union took upon herself to provide a currency for her citizens. To accomplish this purpose, Bank after Bank was incorporated with immense capitals, which went into operation apparently, under the most favorable auspices: Why? Because they had no United States Bank to restrict their issues. All the Banks went upon their own responsibilities, discounting millions upon millions. For a while, increased prosperity seemed to smile upon the land, but alas! while the [illegible] of their own. The Locos make a dreadful lamentation over this sad state of affairs, and loudly deprecate the evils of Banking, when they are entirely to be reproached for the miserable condition of the Banks and our unhappy country. When the United States Bank charter came before them they rejected it—under their feet they trampled the "monster" and behold we have a ruined and bankrupt country. Had they but suffered it to become a law all this would have been averted. O ye Locos! ye sagacious asses, go in shame and disgrace and hide your faces from the gaze of your duped and misled tools, and never again utter the name of Bank.

"AT IT AGAIN TOBY?"

In the Jeffersonian of the 15th instant, we see the following: "It will be seen—and we call to it the attention of our "Whig" friends who were induced to vote for "Tip and Tye" because they promised to practice *economy*—that the President recommends legislation for the relief of the family of the late General Harrison—or, in other words, recommends Congress to carry out the preposterous scheme of giving to his "personal representatives" a *hundred thousand dollars of the People's money*. We prophesied this, and now mark the fulfillment of our prediction." It really seems that falsehood is the only element in which his *genius* can naturally exert its vigor and strength. When an individual sets aside the moral obligations that truth imposes upon him, he should pay some regard and attention to the common sense of the community. There is not a single sentence in the Message, which recommends to Congress, the "appropriation of *one hundred thousand dollars* of the people's money, to the legal representatives of Gen. Harrison;" yet this political *renegade* comes boldly out, and declares to the public, that President Tyler has recommended it. How ignorant and gullible must be a party, that can submit to be *fed* upon such wilful and shameless falsehoods!

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Once and for all, we say to all such as may desire to see their communications in the Journal, that it is absolutely necessary that all communications be signed by a responsible person. Those who are ashamed to append their names to their communications, surely cannot expect us to show them more respect than they do. This will, we trust, prevent anonymous communications for the future.

☞ Our thanks are due the Hon. James Graham, for kindly and politely furnishing us with a copy of the President's Message and accompanying documents.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

What a *democratic* town is ours! How we scrutinize and analyze the very soul and spirit of all public measures! And, from information and reason, draw conclusions for ourselves!

When the President's Message arrived here, which, in the course of events, happened to be a few days in advance of Mr. Richie's "*Enquirer*," it was read and pondered, by our democratic brethren, with a taciturn dignity peculiar to men who think profoundly and compare judiciously before expressing an opinion.

All they were heard to say, for several days, about the President's Message was, that "it is one of the most indefinite and non-committal State papers ever issued from the Capitol of the United States."

The dark mantle of Thursday night was folded away in the west—the bright sun of Friday rose, in all his wonted splendor, to make the 11th day of June A. D. 1841, pouring a flood of vivifying light and heat over our village—noon came and went—the sun slowly sunk beneath the western horizon—grave twilight covers the land—surrounding objects are fast fading away, when Somnus spreads his sable curtain, and closes the scene.

About 11 o'clock, away in the distance, is heard the servant-warning bugle—presently rolls heavily up the splendid stage coach, "Great Western,"—a brief bustle about the Post Office, and then the Mansion House, and again all is silence and repose.

Saturday morning comes, and, at an early hour, might be seen, little groups of our sober, reflecting democratic brethren, gathered about the corners and public places, looking cheerful and light hearted; exchanging little roguish smiles, and knowing glances.

The day grows warm—these little squads retire to the shade—sit dignified—lean back, and cross legs complacently—and talk fluently, about the absurdity and palpable violations of good policy in President Tyler's Message.

That Message which a few days ago, was so obscure and uncertain, is now all very plain and all very bad. The day passes off in brevity and raillery.

I requested a friend to explain, to me, the cause of this sudden change from doubt and uncertainty, to a clear perception and understanding of the President's Message. Said he, "do you recollect the splendid stage coach that rolled in about 11 o'clock, last night?" I answered ay. "Well said he, in that came the "*Richmond Enquirer*;" and our democratic brethren have consulted their political oracle, and now read the message with the "spirit and the understanding also."

They were afraid to pitch the tune themselves lest it should not be in unison with the great organ played by T. Richie. [illegible]

[illegible] he then advanced,) a remarkable passage; remarkable because it is the very doctrine now assumed by the Whigs. He said, "if the Bank, which it was proposed to establish by the bill before the House, could be proven *necessary and proper* to carry into execution any one of the powers given to Congress by the Constitution, this would at once determine the constitutionality of the measure." He denied its constitutionality, because he did not then believe it to be "necessary and proper." At a subsequent day, it is known, he changed this opinion. The question now is, is a Bank necessary and proper? The condition of the country is a sufficient answer; and we may add with *truth*, whatever the public may think of our attempt at *Rhyme*, that

That suff'ring country looks, in its distress,
To this assembled Congress for redress.

—*Bal. Register*.

One of the most pleasing incidents we have heard of for many a day is that of the presentation to Mr. CRITTENDEN (now Attorney General) by a number of his Kentucky friends, of a valuable Kentucky-built carriage and a pair of horses. They were offered to his acceptance since his late arrival in this city, in testimony of the regard of these friends for Mr. CRITTENDEN as a friend and neighbor, and of the high estimation in which they hold his public services and his brilliant career whilst one of the Representatives of Kentucky in the Senate of the United States. This proceeding is so creditable to both parties, to the givers as well as to the receiver, that we hardly know which is the most honored by it.—*Nat. Intel.*

ALABAMA.

We learn from the Tuscaloosa Monitor, which publishes returns from all the counties in the State but seven, that the entire Opposition ticket succeeded, as was to have been expected, at the late special election for Representatives in Congress. Messrs. George S. Houston, Benjamin G. Shields, Dixon H. Lewis, William W. Payne, and Reuben Chapman are elected, three of them being new members.—*National Intelligencer.*

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

The Steam Ship Acadia, reached Boston on Tuesday last, the 2d inst. in thirteen days and a half from Liverpool. The only matters of general interest of which she brings intelligence are, the great agitation on the Corn Law question, and the loss of the President Steamer, which seems to be considered as certain in England. Indeed, there is a report that the wreck had been seen. Every hope was abandoned to despair. Cotton was very flat.—*Ral. Reg.*

The new Speaker of the House of Representatives is a gentleman of the highest personal respectability, and a sterling and unvarying Whig. He has served as a Member of the House of Representatives from the 9th district of Kentucky in the three last Congresses, and has had therefore an ample practical acquaintance with the Rules of the House and with Parliamentary Law. He will discharge the arduous duties of his station, we doubt not, with ability, as we are sure he will with integrity and firmness.

Those Whig friends who may have individually entertained a preference for other candidates for the office, have every reason to be satisfied that the choice finally fell upon one so worthy of it.—*National Intelligencer.*

The National Gazette of Saturday says: "We learn that the mission to England has been tendered to the Hon. John Sergeant, in a manner warmly expressive of the sense entertained by the Administration of his eminent qualification for the trust. Whether he will accept the appointment has not yet transpired. We trust, however, that the domestic sacrifices, which he must make in going abroad, will not influence him to refuse an office in which he would both honour and serve the country."

After Mr. Garland, the Clerk of the last House of Representatives, had, at the opening of the present session of Congress, called over the roll of the House,

Mr. Halstead rose for information. He desired the Clerk to inform him by what authority the name of Linn Banks, of Virginia, was placed upon the roll, as he (Mr. H.) understood that there was a person contesting his seat, and who claimed to have a majority of the legal votes.

The Clerk here read the regular certificate of election of the members from the State of Virginia, issued in pursuance of instructions from the acting Governor of the Commonwealth, and signed by J. H. Richardson, Clerk, &c.

The Clerk remarked that this was the only paper in his possession.

Mr. Halstead remarked that this was the same evidence as was presented by the New Jersey members at the last Congress, and on which they were refused their seats.

This was a fair hit, and Mr. Garland must have felt it.—*Alex. Gaz.*

The Globe begins its critique on the President's Message by saying that it is "the most painful abortion ever delivered;" that "it is the most useless monster we have ever seen;" that "it has no handle to its face;" "no head;" no tail," and is without an eye." This part of the Globe's editorial was doubtless written before the Message was delivered; for the Editor goes on to discuss, and of course to condemn, a variety of the President's recommendations.—*Fay. Observer.*

The New Orleans papers of the 20th instant announce the death, on the preceding day, of the Hon. P. K. Lawrence, Judge of the United States District Court for the State of Louisiana. The Advertiser states that he was ill but a few days under an attack of [illegible], a disease that [illegible] prevalent there at present.

[illegible] Mr. Ogle [illegible] in reference to his [illegible] at the last Session of Congress.

Because the White House was [illegible] by Mr. Van Buren in a [illegible] it is argued that Ogle's picture of the almost regal magnificence of the furniture, &c. was a fancy sketch, drawn for political effect. Now, by reference to the speech, which was so politely termed "an omnibus of lies" by the Globe, it will be seen that, for all the enormous expenditures to adorn and furnish the President's House, Mr. Ogle has produced *the vouchers and the items as copied from official statements.*—So that the whole affair amounts to this: that either the sums vouched were expended for the purposes indicated, (and if so what has become of the furniture?) or the money was expended for other purposes, and falsely charged to the item specified. Neither aspect of the case is very favorable to the character of Mr. Van Buren's administration.

The only mode by which Mr. Ogle can be proved to have indulged in fiction, is to show that his quotations from official statements were forgeries. If his quotations were true, large sums of money must have been expended in furniture, or falsely charged to the account of furniture.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

THE ST. LOUIS MURDERERS.

ST LOUIS, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 2[illegible].

The four negroes engaged in the terrible tragedy of the night of the 17th of April have now been brought almost to the end of their career, with a swiftness which ought to serve to deter those who may have any tendency to commit crime. Not six weeks have elapsed since the commission of their last and most revolting crime.—They remained for days about the very scene of their cruelties, unsuspected, and with no apparent clew to the real actors.—Indeed, suspicion did not for a moment enter the public mind that the crimes had been committed by negroes. One by one they took their departure, and soon many hundred miles of distance were put between them and danger. In an unlucky moment for them, but a fortunate one for this community, they were induced to commit their secret to the breast of one who had not been a participator in this crime, and who was unquiet and distressed until he had disclosed it. He did reveal it, and instant and most effectual exertions were made to secure the culprits, go whither they might. In a very brief time, they were found returning to the seat of their cruelties, intent probably upon the commission of other acts of infamous outrage. The public eye was on the stretch to detect them, and a few days more beheld them all securely confined in the same prison, so guarded as to prevent the possibility of escape, and with a perfect consciousness that their guilt had been laid so bare as to render conviction certain. Trial and conviction has followed, and sentence and execution will not be delayed a day longer than the lenity of the law allows. Neither the darkness of night, nor the flames, nor oaths, nor distance, has served to conceal the murders perpetrated by these men. When they least expected it, their whole plans were exposed—adding another to almost all previous cases, in which the certainty of detection follows the commission of the awful crime of murder.—*New Era.*

Mr. Webster.—The Locofoco presses are pouring out torrents of abuse upon Mr. Webster. The whole "kennel" are in full chase—

"Mongrel, puppy, whelp and hound,
And curs of low degree."

The Globe has been barking the loudest, but having bitten but a file it turns now upon Mr. Clay. Dog days are coming, and these symptoms of hydrophobia should be expected.

New Hampshire is entirely free from a State debt. What has kept her so? Her unflinching democracy.—*Kendall's Expos.*

North Carolina is entirely free from a State debt. What has kept her so? Her unflinching Whig principles.—*Ral. Reg.*

MARRIED

In this county, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Mr. DAVID MAXWELL to Miss MARGARET JANE, daughter of N. A. Harrison, Esq.

[From the happy couple we received a share of good things. We wish them a long life of uninterrupted happiness and prosperity.]

☞ The Committee appointed by a meeting held on the 10th of April [illegible] person to deliver an Oration in reference to the death of the late President Harrison, are gratified in being able to state that the Rev. Professor Sparrow, being invited, has consented to perform that service at this place, on Thursday the 8th of next month.

A meeting of the citizens of the county is respectfully requested at the Court House, on Thursday the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the day on which the Oration will be delivered.

Charlotte, June 14, 1841.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. C. Grissom, opposite the Jail.

☞ALL WORK WARRANTED.
☞REPAIRING done at the shortest notice.

CHAS. OVERMAN.
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 16, 1841. 38tf

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, two boys from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Tailoring Business.

J. & D. JAMISON.

June 15, 1841. 38tf

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice, that no person whatsoever, is authorized to make any contracts for me, nor transact business of any description, without a written order from the subscriber.

A. BENCINI.

Salisbury, June 12, 1841. 4t0

WANTED, a good COW. Enquire at the Journal Office.

POETRY.

A YANKEE IN LOVE.

You see I'd heard ov love, but never thought
The [illegible] thing would seize a hold ov me;
And that's the [illegible] you see that I was caught,
[illegible] I didn't think the thing could be.
I've [illegible] ov it in [illegible] and novels too,
But, darn the thing! I never thought it true.

Why gals, it is the oddest kind ov feelin'—
O, I know now, I've got it mighty bad,—
It brings you in a [illegible] sort of [illegible];
You feel half drunk, half merry and half sad.
A [illegible] liquor, stranger—in the mornin'
Your head don't ache—unless you want a [illegible].

The mornin's wet is working on my heart,
For there's no knowin' what may come about;
The gal, you see, I've known for many years,
But then this love I've only just found out.
Why, darn the thing!—somethin' I knew was
wrong,
And this is it—I've had it all along.

She has a little bit the darkest eyes;
The biggest, too, at that—why, I'll be blamed!
They are so devilish, and yet so wise,
She'd make you sin, and then make you asham-
ed!
She'd make an angel ov you, and the chance is,
You'd be a devil too to win her glances!

And then her mouth! I swan 'tis so provokin'—
Her little cherry lips seem always muckin',
And darin' you to kiss them—I'm not jokin'—
And the way you feel, I swan to man, is shuck-
in'!
And then, if you should fancy you could move her,
She'll just look serious, and knock you over!

But worse than this—I vow her laugh is wicked;
It's really right down witch-like and entrancin';
It rings into your ears so sound and slick, it
Is sure to set your heart a dancin'.
Birds chirpin', [illegible] singin', are not half
So gaily musical as is her laugh!

And then those little feet, so lightly trippin'
"Across, and down the middle,"—you have seen
Two [illegible] [illegible] birds in summer skippin'
And [illegible] their wings about the green.
Well, just like birds are that same pair of feet—
I've watched 'em often dancin' in the '[illegible].'

Well, now, you see, I'm in a botheration—
There never was a more unsartin feller,—
I love her all to smashes, but, darnation!
I don't know how to go about to tell her;
And yet on my confusion [illegible] a sealin',
I believe she knows just how I'm feelin'!

Whenever I go where she is, my hand
Gets damp, and my face is sure to fire;
I stammer, and don't know what I've said,
I look so foolish, and I so perspire!—
I gasp as though about to loose my breath—
I swan to man its downright livin' death!

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TASK
OR, HOW TO WIN A MISTRESS.

An affecting story of the Mountain lovers.

Not many years ago, we read in a book the story of a lover who was to win his mistress by carrying her to the top of a mountain, and how he did win her, and how they ended their days on the spot.

We think the scene was in Switzerland; but the mountain, though high enough to tax his sweet heart to the uttermost, must have been among the lowest. Let us fancy it a good lofty hill, in the summer time. It was, at any rate, so high that the father of the lady, a proud noble, thought it impossible for a young man burdened, to scale it. For this reason alone, in scorn, he bade him do it, and his daughter should be his.

The peasantry assembled in the valley to witness so extraordinary a sight. They measured the mountain with their eyes; they communed with one another, and shook their heads; but all admired the young man; and some of his fellows looking at their mistress, thought they could do as much. The father was on horseback, apart and sullen, repenting that he had subjected his daughter even to the shadow of such a hazard; but he thought it would teach his inferiors a lesson.

The young man (the son of a small land proprietor, who had some pretentions to wealth, though none to nobility) stood respectfully looking, but confident, rejoicing in his heart that he should win his mistress, though at the cost of a noble pain, which he could hardly think of as a pain, considering who it was he was to carry. If he died for it, he should at least have had her in his arms, and have looked her in the face. To clasp her person in that manner, was a pleasure he contemplated with such transport as is known only to real lovers; for none others know how respect heightens the joy of dispensing with formality, and how the dispensing with formality ennobles and makes greater the respect.

The lady stood by the side of her father, pale, desirous, and dreading. She thought her lover would succeed but only because she thought him in every respect the noblest of his sex, and that nothing was too much for his valor. She knew not what might happen in the chances common to all. She felt the bitterness of being herself the burden to him and the task; and dared neither to look at her father nor the mountain.—She fixed her eyes now on the crowd which she beheld not, and now on her hand and her fingers' ends, which she doubled up towards her with pretty pretence, the only deception she had ever used. Once or twice a daughter or a mother stepped out of the crowd, and coming up to her, notwithstanding the fears of the lord baron, kissed that hand which she knew not what to do with.

The father said, "Now, sir, put an end to this mummery;" and the lover, turning pale for the first time, took up the lady.

The spectators rejoiced to see the manner in which he moved off, slow but secure, and as if to encourage his mistress, they mount the hill; they proceed well; he halts an instant before he gets midway, and seems refusing something; then ascends at a quick rate; and now, being at the midway point, shifts the lady from one side to the other. The spectators give a great shout. The baron, with an air of indifference, bites the tip of his gauntlet, and then casts on them an eye of rebuke. At the shout the lover resumes his way. He stops again, and they think they see the lady kiss him on the forehead. The women begin to tremble, but the men say he will be victorious. He resumes again; he is half way between the middle and top; he rushes, he stops, he [illegible] the way are [illegible]. [illegible] the lady kisses him on the forehead, and on the eyes. The women burst into tears, and the stoutest men look pale. He becomes slower than ever, seeming to be more sure. He halts, but it is only to plant his foot to go on again, and thus he picks his way, planting his foot at every step, and then gaining ground with an effort; the lady lifts up her arms as if to lighten him. See, he is almost to the top; he stops; he struggles; he moves sideways, taking very little steps, and bringing one foot every time close to the other. Now he is all but on the top; he halts again; he is fixed; he staggers.—A groan goes through the multitude. Suddenly he turns full front towards the top; it is luckily almost a level, he staggers; but it is forward;—Yes, every limb in the multitude makes a movement as if it would assist him. See, at last he is on the top, and down he falls with his burden. An enormous shout! He has won! He has won! Now he has a right to caress his mistress; and she is caressing him, for neither of them get up. If he has fainted, it is with joy, and it is in her arms.

The baron put spurs to his horse, the crowd followed him. Half way he is obliged to dismount; they ascend the rest of the hill together, the crowd silent and happy, the baron ready to burst with shame and impatience. They reach the top. The lovers are face to face on the ground, the lady clasping him with both arms, his laying on each side.

"Traitor!" exclaimed the baron, "thou hast practised this feat before, on purpose to deceive me. "Arise!" "You cannot expect it, sir," said a worthy man, who was rich enough to speak his mind; "Sampson himself might take his rest after such a deed."

"Part them!" said the baron.

Several persons went up, not to part them, but to congratulate and keep them together. These people look close; they kneel down; they bend an ear; they bury their faces upon them. "God forbid they should ever be parted more," said a venerable man; "they never can be." He turned his old face streaming with tears and looked up at the baron: "Sir, they are dead!"

From the N. O. Picayune.

A LEAP YEAR STORY.

Popping the Question.—"But why don't you get married?" said a bouncing girl, with a laughing eye, to a smooth faced, innocent looking youth who blushed up to the eyes at the question.

"Well, I—" said the youth, stopping short with a gasp, and fixing his eyes upon vacancy with a puzzled and foolish expression.

"Well, go on, you what?" said the fair crossquestioner, almost imperceptibly inclining nearer to the young man. "Now just tell me right straight out, you what?"

"Why, I—O pshaw, I don't know!"

"You do, I say you do now, come I want to know."

"O I can't tell you"—

"I say you can. Why you know I'll never mention it, and you may tell me of course, you know, for havn't I always been your friend?"

"Well, you have, I know," replied the beleagured youth.

"And I'm sure I always thought you liked me," went on the maiden in tender and mellow accents.

"O, I do, upon my word—yes indeed, I do, Maria," said the unsophisticated youth, very warmly, and he found that Maria had unconsciously, placed her hand in his open palm.

Then there was a silence.

"And then—well, John?" said Maria dropping her eyes to the ground.

"Eh! O!—well said John, dropping his eyes and Maria's hand at the same moment.

"I'm pretty sure you love somebody, John; in fact," said Maria, assuming again a tone of raillery, "I *know* you're in love, and John why don't you tell me all about it at once?"

"Well, I"—

"*Well, I!* O, you silly mortal, what is there to be afraid of?"

"O, it aint because I'm afraid of any thing at all, and I'll—well now Maria, I will tell you."

"Well now, John?"

"I—"

"Eh?"

"I—"

"Yes."

"I am in love!—now don't tell—you wont will you?" said John violently seizing Maria by the hand, and looking in her face with a most exploring expression.

"Why, of course you know, John, I'll never breathe a word of it—you know I wont, don't you, John?" This was spoken in a mellow whisper, and the cherry lips of Maria were so near John's ear when she spoke, that had he turned his head to look at her there might have occurred an exceedingly dangerous collision.

"Well, Maria," said John, "I've told you now, and so you shall know all about it. I have always thought a great deal of you and"—

"Yes, John."

"I am sure you'd do anything for me that you could"—

"Yes, John, you know I would."

"Well, I *thought* so, and you don't know how long I've wanted to talk to you about it."

"I declare John, I—you might have told me long ago if you wanted, for I'm sure I never was angry with you in my life."

"No, you was'nt; and I have often felt a great mind to, but"—

"It's not too late now you know John."

"Well, Maria, do you think I'm too young to get married?"

"Indeed I do not, John; and I know it would be a good thing for you too, for every body says the sooner young people are married the better, when they are prudent and inclined to love one another."

"That's just what I think, and now Maria, I do want to get married, and if you'll just—[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] you may think, [illegible] [illegible] thought you might object, and that's the reason I've been afraid to ask you."

"Object! no, I'd die first; you may ask of me just any thing you please."

"And you'll grant it?"

"I will."

"Then, Maria, I want you to pop the question to Mary Sullivan, for—"

"*What!*"

"Eh?"

"Do you love Mary Sullivan?"

"O, indeed I do with all my heart!"

"I always thought you was a fool."

"Eh?"

"I say you're a fool, and you'd better go home, your mother wants you! O, you—you—you—*stupid!*" exclaimed the mortified Maria in a shrill treble, and she gave poor John a slap on the cheek which sent him reeling. It was noonday, and yet John declares he saw myriads of stars flashing all around him, more than he ever saw before in the night time. Poor Maria

"Never told her love,
But let concealment, like a worm in the bud,
Prey on her damask cheek."

Thus, alas, how often are the germs of young affection cast away! For it is too true, as David Crockett beautifully expresses it,

"The course of true love never did run smooth."

From the Picayune.

A STORY OF THE WIDOW HOGAN'S COW.

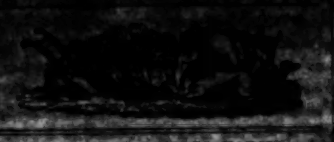
The following story was told a few evenings since by an Emeralder to one of his companions, the latter of whom is something of a turfman and had that day been to the Louisiana Course and witnessed a very interesting race which he was bragging about.

"Arrah, be aisy Pat wid yer sthories iv yer great races wid Sary Bladen an' Grey Medoc, an' Boston an' Gano, an' all the rist iv yer nags an' creathurs, whin all iv them would be nothing intirely, kimpared wid the racing animals iv ould Ireland, that'll run their two mile an' three quarters in half the time, an' thin tosh of a glassh ov whiskey wid the company. Shtop a bit till I light me pipe, an I'll infarm ye iv a race that'll bate this counthry or anny other.

"Ye see the boys iv Mullinavat had jist rethurned from the Limerick races, whin what should inter their hids but to make up a race jist to plaze the girls an' be way iv making a little shport, but there was no race horses to be had, no the divil a one.—Well, in consequence iv having med all the arrangements widout thinking iv the horses at all at all, the boys was forced to tek Larry O'Deroty's ould lame horse, an' Widdy Hogan's cow. Och! that was the cow for ye, sure, she'd outrin the divil an' all his imps in the bargain anny day, an' there wasn't a sowl in Mullinavat, nor twinty miles to the back iv that, barrin' the Widdy Hogan, could come up wid her.—Well, the performanshis iv the day begun wid a foot race iv a quarter iv a mile bate, which was beautifully contested betwane Pat Meguire an' Micky Coggins the shoemaker, an' no doubt but Micky would iv won, if Pat had'n run agin him just after they shtarted, which Micky resinted and shtruck Pat a blow under the leg, an' thin kem three rounds sich, fair play, the last ov which settled poor Micky intirely.—Thin the foot race being owver, the piper shtruck up the 'Sprig iv Shillelah,' as a signal for shtartin' an' off they wint. Larry mounted on his ould baste, an' the Widdy Hogan ashtride the cow, wid all the boys in Mullinavat a rinnin' after them for the bare life. Fat' an' be jabers! but the hitting rin high that time. 'Twinty to one on the Widdy.' 'Done,' siz the praisht. 'I'll wager yees a tin mouth ould pig agin a couple iv murphies on the horse, sed Barney Malouny. 'Done siz Pat McGuire.—Many time away wint amidst the shouts iv the boys. 'Och, whack! go it Widdy.'—'Don't be bate by a cow, Larry,' an' so on, till the cow, catching a sight iv the horse passing her, (for the ould creathur had his lame leg greased an' but in orther, an wint shmart,) shtuck her tail in the air an' med at him full tilt, an' hit him a blow, that sint him an' Larry, one be the other, nate an' comfortable on the grass, whilst the Widdy kep on till the ind iv the coorse, an' thin kem shport. The boys pilted the ould horse with turf, an' Larry pilted it back at thim; an' wid that they pilted one another till it was all, Phililoo! Tarnagas! Shtann clare! Away wint turf, an' murphies, an, shillelahs; off wint hoss, an' bang wint shillelahs; on the hids, an' mathers wint to a great height whin the girls interfared: the ould piper started a jig, an' from fightin' they all wint to dancin'. The boys broached a barrel iv whiskey, and a naiter shindy niver occurred in Mullinavat from the time iv Methuselum to this day, and the Widdy ivery year, immediately afther the Limerick races, kapes up the *anniversary* iv *the old cow.*

A bully was abusing a small and peaceable man in company, when a bystander interfered and remonstrated against his conduct. "May be you'd like to take it up yourself, stranger," said the bully; "if you would—strike me; just strike me; I dare you to strike me!" at the same time holding forward his head in a most inviting and magnanimous attitude. The stranger drew back his fist, and made a formidable demonstration, but suddenly stopped before he reached the mark. The bully dodged his head. "I thought you would dodge," said the stranger, coolly, "and therefore did not strike." "Try it again! try it again!" cried the enraged bully, holding forward his head a second time. The stranger made several ostentatious motions, and at last knocked the fellow sprawling. He seemed much astonished at the event and politely begged the fallen man's pardon. "Sir," said he, "I assure you I thought you would dodge again."—*[illegible] Patriot.*

A gentleman of Cork ordered his man to call him up at six o'clock; but he awoke him at four—[illegible] asked the reason, he replied that he came to tell him that he had [illegible] longer to sleep.



LARGE AND SMALL FARMS.

It would astonish a *New Englander* or *European* to see the extensive farms of the great south west. A thousand acres in cotton is not unusual, and several hundred are essential to a "respectable planter" of the south; and even in Tennessee, it is not uncommon for a farm to consist of from one to four thousand acres of land. But this is not half;—some of our farmers with from fifty to one hundred hands, after paying expenses, do not, according to their own reports, clear more than from two to four thousand dollars, sometimes less, per annum, on as many acres of land. This argues bad management somewhere, and if we are at liberty to point out defects, we mention the error of attempting the cultivation of more ground than can be tilled properly as the greatest. There is more pride with many in having large corn, cotton and tobacco fields than is producing an abundance and making *nett* profits. With this preamble, it may be well to designate a few of the disadvantages of too large farms.

1st. The mania for great quantities of land induces not a few to purchase so extensively as to be scarcely able to pay the taxes, and we have often known valuable tracts sold by the civil authorities to pay the taxes. By this plan, it requires no small degree of active capital to support the empty name of a large landholder, and when the most of the wealth of an individual is in this kind of property, it is dead, unproductive capital which will keep its possessor, in most cases, poor and hard pressed for the every day comforts of life.

2d. The farmer who attempts the cultivation of more land than he has force and means of rendering highly productive, travels over much ground and works hard for light crops. Fifteen acres to the hand is not more than the average allowance in this country, and suppose this ground yields five barrels of corn to the acre which is a liberal calculation, the product would be seventy five barrels of corn, or its equivalent in something else. But say we adopt the system of preparing the land well, by deep and early ploughing and heavy manuring, then five acres, with less work to the acre after planting, will give from 18 to 20 barrels to the acre; say only fifteen, the five acres will give the same amount of grain of the fifteen, and with much less capital, less labor, and a great deal more satisfaction.

In many parts of Europe the rents of the lands cost as much or more per annum than would pay for it here, and the tenants, after paying these heavy charges, become independent and opulent; but if the landholder in this country gets two dollars per acre rent, in "*truck*," he thinks himself well off. Surely our husbandry is at a low ebb; not much wonder then it is looked up on as a poor occupation.

Agriculture cannot be understood or appreciated till there is a greater effort to produce large crops on small quantities of land, and less disposition to plant more than can possibly receive due attention. We may be asked if those who have farms so large as to render it impracticable to put them into the highest state of cultivation must turn part of the land out as commons to carry out the new and improved system? By no means. The whole secret and true policy of farming consists in making all the capital productive. If the fields are too large and too many, select such portions for tillage as the farmer can bring to a high state of cultivation, and sow the balance in grass adapted to the soil, and ease and prosperity will follow. The greatest ignorance of the country is exhibited in making extraordinary exertion to produce grain for cattle and hogs and letting them stand on dry lots all the time. Large and thrifty animals cannot be made on this system, and the farmer will exhaust the soil and push his hands to keep his domestic creatures barely alive. Let us adopt the system by which we can have green food for our stock both in the winter and the summer and our animals will grow larger and keep fatter, and much less labor will be necessary. If we are able to manure but one acre, or are able to cultivate but one as it should be, let us not attempt more, but rest satisfied that one acre will give us more than five negligently managed. This rule might apply to the whole management of the farm, for most of us have more cattle, horses, sheep and hogs than we have good houses and shelters to protect, and means to keep in good condition. The consequence is every animal will be apt to want for something, and it is not at all probable we can have any thing fine or of which a good farmer would be ashamed.—A little farm well tilled and a little house well filled, should be greatly preferred to large neglected farms and big open empty barn-like dwellings.—*Agriculturist.*

CURIOUS ARTS.

To Dye Silk a Brilliant Gold Color.—Take any quantity of nitromuriate of gold, and evaporate by exposing it to a gentle heat in a glass tumbler or phial; the gold will form itself in crystals on the bottom and sides of the vessels; collect these crystals and dissolve them in ten times their weight of pure water. Then put a gill of water into a common flask, and add one ounce of granulated zinc, and one-fourth of an ounce of sulphuric acid. Hydrogen gas will be evolved, and rise through the neck of the flask, which must not be stopped. Immerse a piece of white silk in the above mentioned aqueous solution of gold and while wet, expose it to the current of gas as it arises from the flask; the gold will soon be revived, and the silk will become beautifully and permanently gilt.—Any letters or flowers may be drawn on the silk with a camel hair pencil dipped in the solution, and on being exposed to the action of the gas, will be revived and shine with metallic brilliancy. The silk must be kept moist with water till the gold is revived. Zinc may be prepared for the above purpose by melting it, and [illegible] it into water [illegible] while it is [illegible], it may be pulverized with a [illegible] as soon as it becomes solid.

To Dye Silk a Brilliant Silver Color.—Proceed as directed in the last experiment, only use the nitrate of silver, instead of nitro muriate of gold. The process of crystallizing, re-dissolving, &c., is the same. But, the crystals of silver differ in color, being white, whereas those produced from gold are yellow. If a jar or box be filled with hydrogen gas, and the silk suspended in it, the action of the gas and consequently the revivification of the metals will be uniform. For small figures, however, it may be as well to fix a stopper to the flask, having a small orifice though it, that the gas may be thrown with some force on the silk, and will have a more certain effect.—A solution of muriate of tin may be managed in a similar manner, but none of these solutions can be thus revived on paper.

To give Wood a Gold, Silver or a Copper lustre.—Grind about two ounces of white beach sand in a gill of water, in which half an ounce of gum arabic has been dissolved, and brush over the work with it. When this is dry, the work may be rubbed over with a piece of gold, silver or copper, and will in a measure assume their respective colors and brilliancy.—This work may be polished by a flint burnisher, but should not be varnished.

A Timely Hint.—The Editor of the *Cultivator* reminds his readers that *caterpillars* should be attended to in season, and that when this is done the labor of extirpation will be trifling. He says, "one easy mode of destruction is to apply strong soap suds to the nest—if the tree is large, a swab tied to the end of a pole will accomplished the purpose effectually. Suds which have been used by the wash woman are good as any, and by rubbing a swab on the nest, after it has been dipped into the suds, the worms are quickly destroyed."

THE PEA BUG.

Dr. J. T. Plummer, in a communication published in Silliman's Journal, tells the public that he gets rid of the insect, which lays its eggs and hatches in the peas, making a hole, by immersing the peas for one minute in boiling water. The operation does not injure the peas in the least, and it certainly improves their appearance very much, if not their vegetative qualities.

INFORMATION WANTED, of *Isaac Garner* of Wake County, North Carolina, who left his wife and four small children in August, 1839, stating that he was going to Guilford County to seek employment, which he obtained from *Mr. Isaac Pitts* of Jamestown, who engaged him in March, 1840, to go to Columbia, South Carolina, to assist in selling a load of *Guns or Rifles*. Mr. Pitts on his return, tells his family that he left him in Columbia Jail. In January last, young *Mr. Pitts* carried another load of *Guns* to South Carolina, and whilst there, he heard of *Garner* driving a stage about 100 miles below Columbia.

Said *Garner* is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, light complexion, dark red hair and beard, blue eyes, with a thick upper lip, and inclined to be round shouldered. He cannot read or write, and is very dull of apprehension; he is also very much addicted to using profane language.

Should this meet the eye of any individual who knows any thing concerning *Garner*, they will be doing a humane act by addressing a letter to his distressed wife at Raleigh, N. C.

It is the desire of his affectionate and confidential companion that he should return to her and their four helpless children.

Should it not be *Garner's* wish to see his wife again, it is hoped that he is not so depraved, and lost to all feeling as not to heed the cries of his children who are now suffering for bread.

CINDERELLA GARNER.

Raleigh, May 14th, 1841.

Gold Mine for Sale.

THE subscribers offer their valuable Gold Mine for sale known by the name of Hunter's Mine, five miles North of Charlotte in Mecklenburg County, N. C. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

ELAM HUNTER.

Oct. 23, 1840. 3if

MOFFATT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable the happy effects of MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffatt's agents generally.

These valuable Medicines are for sale by

[illegible] BOLTON,
[illegible]

SPOONER'S PATENT
HYGEIAN MEDICINES,

ARE the best and cheapest family and general medicines in [illegible]. These medicines [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] life [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] returned [illegible] [illegible] comprise [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] Tonic, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] painful [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and the Ague [illegible] [illegible] agues. For further [illegible] the afflicted are invited to procure [illegible] [illegible] Hygeian and Entire Hygeian [illegible] at the proprietor's office, No. 2, Astor House, New York, or of his Agents. [illegible] [illegible] exceedingly interesting [illegible] [illegible] together with twenty [illegible] [illegible] mass of facts and [illegible] [illegible] every [illegible] [illegible] that the Hygeian Medicines are invaluable.

For sale by
THOS. J. HOLTON, Agent.
Charlotte, Jan. 12, 1841.

William Hagar & Co.

Type & Stereotype Founders,
74 Fulton, Corner of Gold Street N. York.

THE subscribers take this method of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that, having purchased the extensive and well known TYPE FOUNDRY, formerly owned by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, they have removed the same to their present central location. Having made extensive [illegible], additions, and alterations, they are now prepared to execute orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as any other Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively circulated, they would respectfully refer.

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior to any manufactured in this country, and undergo a thorough examination as to correctness, lining, dressing, and properly [illegible]. All [illegible] contained in the Specimen Books, formerly issued by Conner and Cooke, together with letter in Fonts sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington, and Smith Presses, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, will be kept on hand, and furnished at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—No machine cast type manufactured at this Foundry.

New York, February 25, 1841.

To the Virginia and United States Public.

THE subscriber proposes, if patronage will warrant the enterprise, to publish in the city of Washington, a Daily Political Journal, to be called the "OBSERVER." If subscriptions will justify him, his wish is to [illegible] first number on the first Monday of June next—one week or [illegible] at farthest, after the commencement of the Extra Session of Congress.

The Observer, if it goes into operation, will criticise freely and unreservedly, the action of the Federal Government, without "fear, favor or affection." It will look for support to the People, and the People only. Having taken an active part in the election of Gen. Harrison, ardently hoping and confidently believing that his Administration will justify the generous confidence, and fulfil the patriotic expectations of the American People, I yet pledge myself to support it [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] support. I shall be happy to praise, but not afraid to censure. I have long [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] contain any more of any act of theirs, against the Constitution of the country. This one [illegible] [illegible] in the best of my ability, so help me God!

If the People will sustain me in this attempt, the fruits of over 20 years of [illegible] experience shall be dedicated, diligently and laboriously, to render the Observer worthy of their favor. I promise them, and I will redeem it, that they shall have a political print at Washington, if not able, yet honest, faithful and true to them and the interests of the country, and the Rights of the States and of the People. Whether a print is or is not required at the Federal Metropolis, whose [illegible] shall be to the States and not to the central authority, I leave it to the country to say.

I throw out these preliminary remarks, intending in a short time to be more specific. I wish to ascertain if there exists a disposition to support a paper at Washington, which will give a cordial support to Gen. Harrison or any other President, while he entitles himself to it by the Constitutionality of his course, but which will primarily be jealous and distrustful of Federal power, and certainly more prompt to attack its excesses than to acquiesce in them, let who will be at the head of the Government.

As the time is limited, I request those who are disposed to support me in this enterprise, to announce it by letter.

JNO. H. PLEASANTS.

Richmond, March 22d, 1841.

WOOD TYPE.

CUT by Machinery, and warranted superior to any heretofore manufactured. George F. Nesbitt, Tontine Building, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York, respectfully informs the Printers of the United States, that he has now in full operation his machine for cutting Wood Type, which being an entire new invention, is warranted to cut Types, both plain and ornamental, far superior to any heretofore exhibited to the public; and in proof of the assertion, informs the public that he has obtained Diplomas and Medals from both the American and Mechanic's Institutes of the City of New York, at their Fairs of 1837, 1838, and 1839, as the books of the Institutes will show.

George F. Nesbitt would particularly invite the attention of Printers to the fact, that through the politeness of the proprietors of the Liverpool and Havre lines of Packets, he has been favored with the latest French and English specimens, that many of the new styles in them are very handsome, and have been cut by him; they were exhibited by him at the Mechanic's Fair in this city, now just closed, and pronounced by the Committee of Printers appointed to examine Types and Specimens, to be superior to any Wood Types ever before exhibited, and having a decided advantage over large Metal Types.

George F. Nesbitt would also inform the Printers of the United States, that he is ready to cut Types on Wood of any size, from 3 lines Pica upwards, from any of the patterns of smaller types [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Messrs. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that can be [illegible].

[illegible] George F. Nesbitt [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Printers and those becoming Agents, [illegible] [illegible] with the fact, that his prices [illegible] [illegible] from those heretofore charged by other manufacturers, that he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Agents [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Charleston, Albany, Detroit, Rochester, and [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the above for six times, within three months from this date, and will send one copy of their paper, shall be entitled to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

GEORGE F. NESBITT,
[illegible]
March [illegible], 1841.